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World Faces Bald Facts In Peace Moves

Have Democracies Worked Themselves Into a Corner? Is Being Asked

Now on Defensive

Analyst Regards Policy of Conciliation With Dictatorships Wise

America's Stake In Peace
Last of Three Articles
Is There a Way to Peace?

By W. Y. Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

In the preceding articles an attempt has been made to set up actual conditions with which American diplomacy is beset at the present time. This analysis of foreign policy was put against the background not only of world conditions, but of domestic policies, and the question was raised at the outset as to whether or not the failure to guarantee peace in the world today did not rest as much with the failures of democratic nationalism as with the dictators.

It is certain that our sympathies naturally lie with the democracies which are today in danger from the Fascist powers, and it is perhaps of small value to reproach ourselves for our sins of omission in the past—or for theirs.

Shortsighted Policy Evident

The failure of the United States to support the League of Nations from its inception necessarily changes the character of that instrument from what Woodrow Wilson had intended it to be; that is, a means of liquidating the bad features of the peace treaties which he had found it impossible to avoid at Versailles.

The subsequent history of British and French policy certainly may be described as shortsighted in its unwillingness to use Article XIX of the League Covenant for revising treaties peacefully.

Today, therefore, the practical issue presents itself in somewhat these terms. Have the democracies let slip their opportunities for peaceful settlements until nothing is left of them except a defensive League against the Fascist powers?

Is a Way Still Open?

On the other hand, is there still an opportunity to deal with these powers, including Japan, on the assumption that they are capable of being trusted if their economic conditions are rendered more tolerable? It is surely as difficult a problem in political judgment as has ever been forced upon the statesmen of the world.

As in most problems, however, the answer cannot be made clear-cut in terms of one or the other of these alternative solutions. It is essential, for example, that the democracies should continue to act together, and yet it may be equally essential that they should not confront Germany and Italy at this stage with a threat to the lives of these countries merely on the grounds that they are dictatorships.

An Explosive Mixture

How can such a combination of defensive tactics of solidarity be combined with conciliation? That is the real problem, for it is certain that unless they are combined, an explosion on the part of the dictatorships is certain and the outcome of such a great and general war would only be to destroy more of democracy instead of preserving it. It might destroy dictatorships at the same time, but it would possibly merely supplant them with other types.

First of all, as to the solidarity of the democratic and constitutional powers of the world, is it not apparent that the League of Nations still affords the most available method of co-operation since it invites conciliatory tactics and furnishes a machinery for peaceful consideration and discussion.

Pessimism Over League

At the present time, there is a feeling of dark pessimism about the future of the League, and it is being suggested that the League should be either scrapped entirely or so drastically reformed as to eliminate all coercive possibilities.

It might conceivably be worth-

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Independence Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on July 4, a legal holiday.

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Radiocasts by Ship Advertise Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Melbourne, Vic.

THE first floating radio station of its kind in the history of wireless was opened on the motorship Kanimbla recently while on her maiden voyage from Belfast, where she was built for the Australian coastal trade.

Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons opened the station from his home at Davenport, Tas., and it was relayed through the national network with wonderful clarity. "I have opened broadcasting stations before, but never in such unusual circumstances," Mr. Lyons said. "The Kanimbla's messages are being heard in almost every country in the world and she is doing much to advertise Australia." Every piece of the set was manufactured in Australia and sent to Belfast for assembly.

Australia Stirs Three Countries By High Tariffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — The United States, Japan and Belgium were not slow in showing alarm over Australia's new tariff policy under which the importation of large quantities of goods will be prohibited, and large quantities accepted at ports only under special license.

The United States acted quickly by invoking its dual tariff system against Australia, it being held that the Commonwealth's tariff action was discriminatory.

Affects Wool Markets

Repercussions were immediate in Japan whose trade in textiles and other commodities will be affected, and whose business interests fear, somewhat unjustifiably, that a severe blow will be dealt to rayon exports to Australia which have been increasing rapidly during the last three years.

Within a day of the publication of the new tariff—admittedly the most momentous change for many years—Japanese traders threatened to divert their wool purchases to South Africa, the Argentine and New Zealand, and to curtail imports of wheat and flour.

Hot words came out of Tokyo, but spokesmen there were hurriedly assured by the Australian Government that the position had been misunderstood and that they had nothing to fear.

However that may have been, the sudden withdrawal of the Japanese Consul General at Sydney (K. Murai), without notification even being given to the Commonwealth Government, caused a stir and

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Funds Provided To Buy Cattle In Arid Areas

I. C. C. Authorizes Cut in Freight Rates on Live Stock

Stock Feed Shipped

By the Associated Press

St. Paul, Minn.—Works progress administrators of Minnesota, Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas completed work relief plans for 50,000 needy farmers. Rain forecast for upper Mississippi valley.

Atlanta, Ga.—Rains in southern states provide relief.

San Antonio, Texas—Floods caused 23 fatalities and stripped hundreds of thousands of acres of corn and cotton.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—As a precautionary measure, the Federal Government today began setting up machinery for purchasing and processing cattle forced off the ranges in Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming by severe drought and high temperatures.

Inauguration of the cattle-purchase program followed telegraphic instructions from Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in Duluth, Minn., after conference with farmers and agricultural leaders from drought-affected areas in the Northwest and Midwestern states.

$5,000,000 Provided

In making a tenative allotment of $5,000,000 available for a limited cattle-buying and processing program, Jesse W. Tapp, chairman of the Department of Agriculture Drought Committee, explained that "an extensive program will not be necessary if sufficient rainfal. is received during the next 10 to 15 days in areas not now seriously affected by the drought. These areas, he said, would be able to absorb the cattle forced off the range.

"But we will get some machinery set up so that we will be ready to step in if necessary after this critical period," he added.

Initiation of the cattle-purchase program through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation coincided with the following developments in other relief agencies:

Drought Areas Mapped

1. Preparation by the Department of Agriculture Drought Committee for the designation of "primary" and "secondary" drought

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, July 3

Baldwin—Denies Resignation Reports

Adherence to League of Nations obligations in the future "will probably bring war in its train," said Britain's Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, today, answering the question of why Great Britain has joined the rearmament race with other European nations.

Mr. Baldwin continued his aggressive defense of the Government's policies started yesterday, on his return to London from the country. He talked at a Conservative association dinner.

"Large expenditures for national defense, if protracted too long, may ruin us all," he acknowledged, according to the Associated Press, expressing hope, however, that "sooner or later it may be possible to once again discuss reduction in armament."

He pledged Great Britain to continue working for peace through the collective security system of the League of Nations, and answered parliamentary rumors that he will resign his post next month by saying:

"The first moment I feel myself incapable of sustaining the burden now resting on me, I shall be prepared to pass it to other hands. But it is for me to decide and for no one to dictate."

Highway—U. S. Caravan in Mexico

The United States delegation to inaugural ceremonies opening Mexico's new 760-mile road speeded toward Zimapan, Hidalgo, today, according to Associated Press.

The visitors expected to arrive in the "land of the sky" high in the Sierra Maestra before nightfall. Before they arrive in Mexico City Saturday, the three United States Senators and Ambassador Josephus Daniels will have climbed 8035 feet into the mountains.

Senators McAdoo of California, Connally of Texas, and Chavez of New Mexico, with Ambassador Daniels, were entertained yesterday by Gov. Enrique Canseco of Tamaulipas. The Mexican host of the caravan of 60 automobiles is Foreign Secretary Eduardo Hay.

Einstein—Makes Discoveries About Sailing

Relativity speaking, two bodies get nowhere at learning the speed of each other if both are moving in the same direction through space at the same speed. Similarly, man and catboat get nowhere when there's no wind, no motor and no oars.

Albert Einstein learned this simple aspect of sailboat relativity yesterday when his craft was becalmed on Lake George, several miles from home. It took a reporter and a rented speed boat to set his equation right.

The world's most famous mathematician had been out on the lake with a sailing companion since 11 a. m. and it was 8:20 when his trim catboat was tied snugly in its berth, says Associated Press.

"Ach du liebe," he exclaimed in the morning as he instructed the owner of his trim little craft to remove the outboard motor. "That's the trouble with Americans; they want to live too fast."

"How about a pull down," the reporter queried, after locating the mathematician and his craft. Dr. Einstein was reluctant at first to give up the idea of bringing his boat home under its own power, but was finally persuaded to take the tow. He insisted on remaining in his own boat even then, but finally gave that idea up as well when fumes from the motorboat became too strong.

Hapsburgs—Cause Urgent Parley in Roumania

Restoration of the Hapsburgs to Austria through elevation to the throne of Prince Otto seemed a serious enough matter to Roumania

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Algeria Troubles France

Paul's Photos

Grave Disorders Become More Frequent
A Typical Scene, With Hundreds of White-Robed Berbers Adding Color to This Sun-Parched Desert Settlement. The Photograph Was Taken in the Great Square at Timimoun in the Southern Desert Area of Algeria

Two Groups Ready To Scale Height In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Mount Washington, elusive peak of the British Columbia Coast Range, which has defied thirteen attempts at conquest by previous climbing expeditions, will be the scene of an international race this summer for which two groups are reported ready for the undertaking.

Alpinists representing Canada, the United States and Germany will be in competition.

The American-Reich representatives are going by boat to Knight Inlet where they will enter the Coast Range Country.

Fritz Weisner, who took part in the first German assault on Nanga Parbat in the Himalayas, is with the American party which includes Miss Elizabeth D. Woolsey, New Haven, Conn., William P. House, Pittsburgh and Allan Wilcox of New Haven.

The Canadian climbing group is composed of British Columbia residents.

Depends on Weather

Weather conditions will determine the strategy of the two parties, but Mr. Weisner is said to plan to spend several weeks climbing the Tiedeman Col, Fury Gap and the Franklin Glacier area.

The Weisner group will have the advantage of experience in the Mt. Waddington region last summer when they were forced to turn back because of blizzards.

The party is the best organized so far to attempt the perilous feat, and high hopes for success are held.

The Mt. Waddington area is regarded by mountain authorities as the most heavily glaciated area in the world, and one of the most difficult of approach. Although the peak itself is only about 13,260 feet high, it is in the center of a high mountainous area, covered with ice and snow and deeply crevassed the year round. About the pinnacle near the summit treacherous snow-laden winds swirl almost continuously.

Supplies in Advance

Owing to the variable weather conditions no definite date can be set for the start. Well ahead of the climbers, though, a powerful advance party will leave Vancouver with 1000 pounds of food and equipment. Landing where the Franklin River tumbles down to salt water, the advance party will back-pack the supplies, 60 pounds at a load, through the difficult miles of hinterland between tidewater and the moraine of the steadily receding Franklin Glacier.

Eight miles from tide mark they will come out at the tip of Franklin Glacier, which in its upper windings, merges with the lesser ice rivers that flow past and around the mass of Waddington.

National Holiday In Honor of Indians Proposed by Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—Observance of a national holiday to honor the American Indians is proposed by residents of Ridgefield Lakes Club and near-by Fairfield County, Conn., today. If the proposals are carried out, the national holiday would be started in 1937.

A statement from the club said that by this action the people of the United States could participate in "belatedly according honor, gratitude and admiration to a noble race which held in perfect trust the new world which they loved but did not selfishly hold."

Petitions to the presidential candidates of both major political parties will be presented by the club as part of its independence day celebration tomorrow, and these messages will aks the designation of a day in August for the observance as American Indian Day.

The national holiday, according to William L. Winthrop, president of the club, would commemorate each year "the folklore, history, crafts, morality and kindliness of the American Indian."

France Wants Regional Pacts Under Reformed League Plan; Date Sought to Lift Sanctions

GENEVA, July 3 (AP) — France called today for a reinforced system of regiona pacts, supervised by the League of Nations, to guarantee world peace by military force.

Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, urged before the Assembly of the League a speedy reformation of the international peace body by which aggressors would suffer swift, armed punishment.

He addressed the statesmen immediately after the firing of two shots in the Assembly Hall. A Czech newspaperman, seated in a gallery adjoining the delegates' benches, had shot himself. The wounded man was removed to a hospital before the session continued.

New Pacts Planned

M. Delbos announced that France planned to establish new treaties and to strengthen existing pacts.

He advocated elimination from the League covenant of the requirement in Article XI that a unanimous vote of the council is necessary on measures to safeguard peace. However, he said, the fundamentals of the Covenant should not be changed.

The French Foreign Minister asserted that a system of regional pacts under League supervision would establish a close link between economic and military sanctions and would strengthen provisions of the punitive Article XVI to make automatic military action against an aggressor certain.

Suggestions to Be Rushed

Declaring that "the prolongation of uncertainty increases the dangers of a situation," M. Delbos asked the members to submit suggestions for reform before Aug. 15, in order to allow the September Assembly to make decisions.

He emphasized that "the League met defeat (in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict) because the arms of the Covenant were not employed in full."

He argued that to reduce the League to a purely consultative institution would be to strike it a "terrific blow."

Ethiopia Asks Loan From League Powers In Formal Resolution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 3—The period from July 6 to 10 is mentioned in authorized quarters as the official period for lifting sanctions. In fact, the principal countries have already taken steps to abandon such measures against Italy. What is feared is that in the face for Italian "friendship" those who arrive first will enjoy the privileges and the end of sanctions will be accomplished in undignified disorder.

For Co-ordination

It is therefore considered urgent to fix the earliest date practicable for co-ordinating the decisions of individual powers.

The problem whether Italy will likewise remove counter-sanctions troubles some states which have made sacrifices and may never recover their lost trade. Whether commercial treaties which were in existence nine months ago will again be operative is at least doubtful.

Ethiopian Resolution

The hope of finishing the Assembly without a formal resolution has been shattered. From several sides it has been urged that some formula must be adopted. The Ethopians, counselled by a French jurist, have put forward an awkward motion on which they will press for a vote, calling for reaffirmation of Articles X and XVI on non-recognition and sanctions, in addition to a League guarantee of £10,000,000 loan to the dethroned Negus. Some juridical ingenuity will be required to sidestep this proposition.

Others Want Declaration

Latin Americans also demand a declaration by the Assembly and the Bureau of the League therefore asks Argentina's help to draft a statement on the lines of the so-called "American principles". It is understood, however, that the reference will be to the future, not to the past.

This keynote for future application of the Covenant, is likewise sounded in French suggestions and crystalized by Mr. Eden and the French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos today.

Locarno Safe?

The French have been in contact with Rome and believe that they have received assurances in certain conditions that a letter expressing the Italian intentions of executing its engagements under the Locarno Pact will be forthcoming. Therefore the French, like the British, are ready to forgive what has happened and to look only to what may hereafter happen.

M. Delbos laid stress on the need for acting under Article XI, which deals with the menace of war instead of waiting for the outbreak of war.

Hitherto it was claimed that Article XI has not been found useful because of the unanimity rule which includes the votes of the interested parties. Therefore the unanimity rule should go.

Military Usefulness

Further it is proposed that Article XVI be at once weakened and strengthened: weakened in that countries outside the area of dispute will be exempted from military action though obliged to take economic sanctions; strengthened in that regional groups will pledge themselves to fight if need be in the name of peace.

Danzig's dislike of the League Government is being regarded as a considerable affair with which the Council should deal. But though the League's High Commissioner, Sean Lester, has hurried to Geneva, Dr. Arthur Karl Greiser, President of the Danzig Senate, declined to come at a moment's notice. Poland has been asked to intervene, but as German-Polish relations are excellent she is reluctant to take sides in the Danzig difficulties.

Blum Government Moves to Restore Order in Algeria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 3—Hastily summoning Governor General Le Beau of Algeria to Paris by plane, the French Government is studying the serious situation in northern Africa, where grave disorders are becoming increasingly frequent.

Urgent appeals for calm and discipline were sent to Algeria by the Paris authorities today, following a conference between the Minister of the Interior, the Algerian Governor, and Algerian deputies and senators.

Discontent and Racialism

Economic stress underlies the discontent in Algeria. Recently, however, racial troubles between Arabs and Jews—a reflection of revolt in Palestine—have been added to the economic unrest.

The most recent riots in Oran and Algiers have taken the form of clashes between partisans of the Popular Front and Nationalist organizations. Numerous strikes increase still further the existing confusion.

Both Sides Accused

The Fiery Cross, Col. François de la Rocque's "Fascist" league, which has just been dissolved by the Government, is particularly strong in Algeria. Socialists accuse members of the Fiery Cross of fomenting trouble in North Africa and particularly of encouraging the anti-Semitic feeling of the Arabs. Nationalists on the other hand deny this and charge Communists and other Popular Front partisans with stirring up strikes and insulting the French tricolor.

Threatening Demonstration

The climax of this conflict was reached yesterday when the Abbé Lambert, Mayor of Oran, was threatened by an assailant with a pistol during a demonstration which occurred as he was leading a delegation of mayors to the prefect to demand stricter enforcement of law and order. It was this incident which determined the Government here to recall Governor Le Beau for talks.

World Apathy Toward War Declared Menace to Peace

Does League Need Reform, or Do We?
Sixth of Nine Articles

By Mrs. Oliver Strachey
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—No one with eyes and ears and the smallest grain of intelligence can fail to observe that the world is in a highly dangerous condition.

People have begun to talk about "the next war" in a tone of complete acceptance, and apparently with resignation, although everyone knows that if it comes it will inevitably mean the killing and maiming of thousands upon thousands of men, women and children, the destruction of big cities and the virtual end of our civilization.

Reversing War Craze

No one in the whole world wants this to happen: and yet it seems that nearly everyone not only expects it, and believes that it must happen, but regards those who are feverishly working to prevent it as "peace cranks" or "idealists."

This is a state of affairs which is as absurd as it is dangerous. It really resembles a world madness—and if it continues it will certainly lead us all to destruction.

It is easy enough to say these things, and to observe the danger, and it is not very difficult to find a theoretical remedy. The trouble is to put that remedy into practice, and it is probably the extreme difficulty of this task which is causing the general hopelessness and apathy of public opinion.

In theory and on paper the way to prevent war is obvious enough. We have but to substitute the rule of international justice for the rule of force, to induce nations, like individuals, to settle their disputes by law, and the thing is done.

But the trouble is to get them to do it!

When the League of Nations idea was first promulgated it seemed as if the thing could be done. The nations which were shattered by the World War realized—if only for a moment—that the interest of one was really the interest of all, and that the result of a victory at arms was only a shade less bad than the result of a defeat.

Sincere Endeavors

They tried to build up an international system on a basis of law, and intended to carry out progressive disarmament all over the world. But as yet there has been only a very partial response. Some nations wouldn't come in at all; others came in and went out; others came in and openly defied their obligations; and none of them made a serious attempt to disarm

They appeared to be trying to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

President Adds Virginia Link To U. S. Parks

Shenandoah Playground Is Dedicated for Public Service

Covers 200,000 Acres

Conservation and C. C. C. Praised by Roosevelt at Ceremony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIG MEADOWS, Va., July 3—Shenandoah National Park—200,000 acres of natural beauty amid Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains—was dedicated today to all lovers of the great-out-of-doors by President Roosevelt as another link in a great chain of gigantic playgrounds.

The President, in opening the huge parcel of Virginia highlands, bound in silver with glistening rivers, and decorated with verdant greens, dedicated it "to this and succeeding generations of Americans for the recreation and for the recreation which we shall find here."

Ickes in President's Party

Accompanying the President, were two cabinet members, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, whose department the National Park Service comes under, and Postmaster General James A. Farley.

Welcoming the President and his party was a committee headed by Gov. George C. Peery.

President Roosevelt spoke from a stand in a natural amphitheater 3500 feet above sea level decorated with the national colors. Surrounding this outdoor rostrum there was seating room for 20,000 persons on chairs and benches.

More Parks Urged

Sharing the speakers platform with the President was Secretary Ickes, who expressed the hope that federal money would be provided for establishing National Parks in the East comparable to those in the West.

Mr. Ickes further declared that there ought to be more national parks east of the Mississippi River. "Here are areas of the greatest congestion; here live millions of citizens who particularly would be benefited by the opportunities that our parks furnish," he said.

After the speeches the Chief Executive left for Charlottesville, where he planned to spend the night at the Farmington Country Club. Tomorrow he will drive over the winding road past Patrick Henry's early home, to Monticello, the home in which Thomas Jefferson spent much of his lifetime. Here he will deliver his Independence Day address.

The President's speech

The President said, in part:

The creation of this park is one part of our great program of husbandry—the joint husbandry of our human resources and our national resources. In every part of the country, local and state and federal authorities are engaged in preserving and developing our heritage of natural resources; and in this work they are equally conserving our priceless heritage of human values by giving to hundreds of thousands of men the opportunity for making an honest living.

The product of the labor of the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps, who have opened the Shenandoah National Park to the use and enjoyment of our citizens, is as significant as though instead of working for the Government they had worked in a mill or a factory. They have a right to be as proud of their labor here as if they had been engaged in private employment.

Tragedy of Waste

In by-gone years we have seen the terrible tragedy of our age—the tragedy of waste. Waste of our people, waste of our land. It was neither the will nor the destiny of our nation that this waste of human and material resources should continue. That was the compelling reason that led us to put our idle people to the task of ending the waste of our land.

The involuntary idleness of thousands of young men ended three years ago, when they came here to the camps on the Blue Ridge. Since then they have not been idle, and today they have ended the idleness of the Shenandoah National Park. It will be a busy and useful place in the years to come, just as the work of these young men will, I am confident, lead them to busy and useful lives in the years to come.

Sees "Other Shenandoahs"

Our country will need many other young men as they come to manhood for work like this—for other Shenandoahs.

It is a dream—will I perhaps be accused of an exaggerated passion for planning if I paint for you a picture? You who are here know of the great usefulness to humanity which this Skyline Drive achieves through Virginia and North Carolina to the Big Smoky National Park will achieve.

In almost every other part of the country there is a similar need for recreational areas for parkways which will give to men and women of moderate means the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Farley's Future in Cabinet Still Cloaked in Secrecy; Roosevelt Maps Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—The future Cabinet status of James A. Farley—many-jobbed Democratic Party leader—continued the prize political secret of the moment here today as President Roosevelt departed for a busy week-end trip.

Leaders and strategists of the party held their first campaign council since the Democratic convention with the President here late yesterday afternoon. For nearly three hours they discoursed in secret, and emerged smiling and emitting statements of confidence.

Party Leaders Confer

But as to the long rumored relinquishment by Mr. Farley of his Postmaster Generalship not a word, other than that any announcement on the subject will come from Mr. Roosevelt—who today turned his back on such banal questions as politics and plunged into the greenwood of the Shenandoah National Park for its formal dedication.

At the party council were Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Farley, W. Forbes Morgan, Democratic national committee treasurer, Lawrence W. Robert, committee secretary, Charles Michaelson, famed publicity director of the party, and Dr. Stanley High, campaign adviser "without portfolio" whose unofficial task is the moral regeneration of the New Deal's reputation.

Campaign Plans

Out of it developed the following information:

That plans contemplate expenditure of $2,000,000 by the national committee in the campaign to re-elect President Roosevelt. Of this sum $1,000,000 has already been collected.

That the President will make approximately the same number of campaign tours and speeches as he did in the 1932 campaign.

That two campaign headquarters will be maintained—one here and one in New York, with a branch office in Chicago.

That Mr. Farley will devote all of his time and energies to the campaign.

This final bit of information presumably confirmed the known fact that Mr. Farley will be relieved of Post Office Department responsibilities during the campaign, but left in the air the form of his relief. Mr. Farley drives to the Shenandoah Park in the same car with the President today. Perhaps it will be settled en route.

Party Finances Studied

On the subject of Democratic Party finances the conferees considered it certain that Republicans would collect and spend at least twice as much as they will. They point out that the only time in modern history when Democrats were able to match Republicans in campaign expenditures was in the 1928 campaign when there was a run of conservative industrialists to the Democratic fold led by John J. Raskob. Democrats that year got $6,000,000. Normally, however, Republicans appear to have a monopoly on wealthy contributors, a condition expected to prevail prominently this year.

The Democratic National Committee spent about $2,000,000 in 1932 and Mr. Farley thinks he will be able to keep the campaign budget within this figure again. He said $1,000,000 had been raised by the Saturday night rallies of convention week from "Roosevelt nominators" and that profits from the Philadelphia convention and party campaign book may run to another $500,000. But there is at least another $500,000 to be raised.

U. S. Funds Provided For Cattle Purchases

(Continued from Page 1)

areas such as were marked off in 1934 to aid various governmental agencies in developing their correlated programs of drought relief and for the application of reduced freight rates on livestock and feed shipments.

2. Interstate Commerce Commission authorization of freight rate reductions for the movement of livestock of certain western lines. The lowered rates, amounting to 85 per cent of the commercial tariff rate on shipments to feeding points and to a 15 per cent rate on return shipments, apply to cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, horses and mules. These rates will be applicable for shipments leaving points up to and including Sept. 1, 1936, and returning not later than June 30, 1937.

3. Dispatch of 275 carloads of livestock feed to points in the Northwest in anticipation of findings of the extensive feed survey now being made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

4. Disclosure by the Resettlement Administration on the basis of preliminary reports from its field agents that nearly 100,000 families in Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming and the Dakotas would need aid from relief agencies.

Used for Relief

Mr. Tapp said it would probably be several days before the cattle-purchasing machinery can be put in working order. The meat products obtained are to be turned over to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporatioon and later donated to state relief agencies for distribution.

This year's program will be undertaken under authority of the 1935 amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act providing for the encouragement of domestic consumption of farm products by diverting them from normal channels of trade and the purchase of commodities for donation to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Wallace Outlines Orders

In his telegram of instruction, Secretary Wallace made it clear that "purchases should be arranged so as to effect the largest measure of relief to producers without enhancing beef prices to consumers."

Details of the proposed program will be adapted to meet the needs of the drought section as they develop. The first operation, Mr. Tapp said, would consist of limited open-market purchases of the terminal markets such as St. Paul, Chicago, Sioux City and Omaha. Such purchases are designed to prevent market gluts, particularly for the unfinished types of cattle which may be forced off the ranges in the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming—the cattle-grazing region hardest hit by drought and high temperatures. Subsequent operations would depend upon the need and available funds.

Lemke Leader Bolts National Meeting Of Farm Holiday Group

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 3 (AP)—With Representative Usher Burdick of North Dakota, manager of Representative William Lemke's Union Party presidential campaign, as its head, a "rump" organization of the National Farmers' Holiday Association today proceeded with plans for its own "national convention," to be held "within 60 days."

The group headed by Mr. Burdick yesterday seceded from the organization that had just elected John Bosch of Minnesota as president, claiming the holiday association was under communistic control and that "the purpose of the assemblage (the national convention here Tuesday and Wednesday) did not appear to be representative of the national body."

The national convention tabled a resolution endorsing Mr. Lemke after a heated debate during which five state unit presidents walked out.

The "rumpers" named William Keane of Iowa vice-president, and Walter Groth of Minnesota, secretary treasurer, while the "regulars" named George A. Nelson, Wisconsin, vice-president, and Dale Kramer, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Bosch said the "real reason" for the split was the ousting of Groth as secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota group for insubordination several months ago. "I don't think the new organization will make any difference," said Mr. Bosch.

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Army's Entry in Balloon Race

Harris & Ewing

Capt. Haynie McCormick — **Capt. John A. Tarro**

When the United States Army Balloon Leaves the Ground at Denver, Colo., Tonight, It Will Be Piloted by These Two Experts. They Hope to Represent the Nation in the International James Gordon Bennett Races in Poland This Fall

American Pilots Ready at Denver For Balloon Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., July 3—Rising gracefully from the municipal airport here, a half-dozen balloons will soar tonight on the start of the national balloon race of 1936.

Where they will land—not even the pilots know. But each pilot hopes that his particular craft will find a resting place as far from the starting point as possible.

The big balloon show is being staged here for the first time. And in tribute to the annual event, which started in 1909, Denver people are expected to turn out in thousands to see the start.

Denver is the most western point as well as the highest ever to serve these races. It is hoped the enthusiasm here will inject new life into the adventurous sport.

Will Represent Nation

Conceived for the purpose of determining the entrants form the United States to the international James Gordon Bennett races, the first three winners of the National balloon race will represent Uncle Sam in Poland this fall.

The pilots handling these inflated bags must be skilled to the highest degree in study of wind and weather. Piloting a balloon is not merely floating about at the will of whimsical breezes. It is a study of favorable currents, and of clouds and storms and hurricanes, thunder and lightning. For all of these may have to be encountered before the race is finished.

The flying of a balloon formerly was emphasized by army and naval airship engineers to learn how to improve the handling of aircraft.

The airplane now almost completely has supplanted the balloon as a training medium and the use of the "bags" has become a sport.

Sport Languishes Here

In foreign countries ballooning still is progressing. The United States has not won the James Gordon Bennett Cup races since 1932, and a decline in ballooning accomplishments is apparent in this country. It has been 12 years since a distance record was set and not in all that time has the mark even been approached.

All of this, enthusiastic balloonists say, is indicative of the fact that this mode of aerial navigation is passing slowly into history.

Denver was selected for the race this year in an attempt on the part of balloon officials to revive the spirit of competition. This city, they say, has the greatest advantages ever offered a balloon race.

Elevation of a mile above sea level, strong nightly winds generally blowing in an easterly direction from the Rocky Mountains, are being counted upon to establish a new world's record for distance.

"Under favorable conditions it is expected that the balloonists will drift down the Platte River valley," says Lawrence C. Phipps Jr., former army balloonist. "It is probable tha they will be able to remain aloft between 30 and 40 hours and with an average wind of 25 miles an hour blowing they should land in the Great Lakes region near Chicago, or Milwaukee," he said.

Hydengen to Be Used

The distance record for the national races is 1072 miles set by W. T. Van Orman in 1924 in a 80,000 cubic-foot balloon. Since 1926, and including this year's contest, 35,000 cubic-foot balloons are being used. The record for this size bag is 952 miles, set in 1929 by Commander T. G. W. Settle of stratosphere fame.

Hydrogen will be used to inflate the balloons in this year's race instead of coal gas, it was announced.

The contestants are Capt. Haynie McCormick, piloting a United States Army balloon; Lieut. R. F. Tyler and Lieut. Com. F. H. Gilmer, each commanding a United States Navy entry; Frank Trotter of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company; Milford Vanik of the Great Lakes Exposition, Cleveland, Ohio, and Roy S. Cunningham, flying the entry of the Detroit Balloon Club, oldest organization of its kind.

Fletcher Aide Named Successor in Senate

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 3 (AP)—Gov. Dave Sholtz yesterday appointed William L. Hill of Gainesville, Fla., temporary successor to United States Senator Duncan U. Fletcher.

Mr. Hill was to leave for Washington today. He was secretary to Senator Fletcher for 19 years.

Landon Discusses Farm Plans With Republican Aides

ESTES PARK, Colo., July 3 (AP)—Speech drafting and political conferences occupied the major portion of Gov. Alfred M. Landon's time today—the last full day of his vacation.

Surrounded by his campaign aides, the Republican presidential nominee faced more work on the acceptance speech which he will deliver July 23, at Topeka, Kan.

The presence of Earl H. Taylor indicated the Governor may deal with the farm problem in his acceptance address. Mr. Taylor, former associate editor of a national farm weekly, has been assisting the Governor in preparing agricultural material for the campaign.

Farm Views Expressed

A possible hint as to the nominee's stand on farm relief came from Senator Robert D. Carey (R) of Wyoming after his conference yesterday with the nominee.

Senator Carey told newsmen that "Governor Landon agreed that some better form of farm relief than benefit payments to farmers should be found."

Part of the Governor's time today was to be given over to a conference with W. B. Bell, New York, chairman of the Republican Finance Committee. Mr. Bell, his aides and prominent Colorado Republican leaders were to be luncheon guests at the ranch home the Landons have leased for the summer.

Adds to Campaign Staff

The Governor announced a new addition to his campaign staff—Andrew J. Cordier, professor of political science at Manchester College at North Manchester, Ind. Professor Cordier, an expert on international relations, is now in Topeka. He has served two terms as Wabash County Republican Chairman in Indiana.

Ralph West Robey said he believed it too early to tell from where Representative William Lemke, Union Party presidential candidate, would "pull his strength," but added the opinion he would take more votes from the Democrats than from the Republicans.

Commenting on the prediction of Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential nominee, that Mr. Lemke's candidacy would aid Landon, Mr. Robey said:

"I hope that is true."

Governor Landon plans to leave here tomorrow noon, spend Sunday with friends in a "town outside Kansas City" and arrive at Topeka Monday.

Mrs. Landon, her mother, Mrs. S. E. Cobb, and the three Landon children, Peggy Anne, Nancy Jo and Jack, will remain at the ranch until September.

New York Headquarters Selected by Republicans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—Republican general eastern headquarters will be in the Liggett Building at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, in midtown Manhattan, it was announced here today. An entire floor has been taken there by Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., of Massachusetts, who will manage the campaign for Gov. Alfred M. Landon and Col. Frank Knox in this area, and it is expected that a staff of about 200 men and women will be at work in connection with the campaign by the end of next week.

Mr. Martin, after choosing the headquarters, said he would open the eastern campaign on July 14, and with Miss Nathalie Couch of Nyack, director of Republican women's work in the EaEst, and John D. M. Hamilton, Republican national chairman, would go into New England on a speaking tour.

In the interim, Mr. Martin will meet Mr. Hamilton in Topeka to discuss strategy and details connected with the campaign. He said he expected Governor Landon also would be in Tokepa for this conference.

Mr. Martin voiced confidence that all the New England States "were certain to cast their electoral votes for the Republican slate." He held that voters there had been convinced Roosevelt policies had cost them severe hardships.

Pennsylvania Plans Co-ordination Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 3—Gov. George H. Earle has before him today recommendations by the State Planning Board that he ask the Legislature to enact a measure setting up a permanent body to draft a master plan for the physical development of Pennsylvania.

The board, in its first yearly report, holds that there also is needed a department or bureau which would co-ordinate the work of the various units of the state government, Federal agencies and other states in their relations with Pennsylvania in connection with public projects, including parkways, waterways, bridges, flood prevention, forests, parks, wild life refuges, prevention of stream pollution, development of airways and the construction of state buildings.

The report favors a permanent planning board of nine members, four of whom would be state officials and the other five private citizens, and holds that such a body as it recommends would "bring large returns by reducing waste of public resources, curtailing state expenditures in communities which should eventually be closed for settlement and by having an orderly, well thought-out program of public works that could be expanded during periods of business recession."

Activities of the board during the past year, the report adds, have centered largely around flood control, a 10-year public works program, recreational areas, land-use studies, a mapping program and educational work.

The board was appointed by Governor Earle on March 8, 1935.

A Man in the News

Wide World

William Phillips

"Career Man" in American Diplomacy, Who Goes on Delicate Mission as Ambassador to Rome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—On the night of Sept. 1, 1923, an urgent call from the White House brought William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, on the run to the President's office.

He found Calvin Coolidge pouring over a rapidly growing file of radio dispatches telling of the terrible earthquake in Japan. Mr. Coolidge said nothing for some time, then snapped out:

"Where is the Asiatic squadron?"

Mr. Phillips promptly got in touch with the Navy and informed the President it was near Korea.

"You might send them over to Yokohama," Mr. Coolidge said.

For some time more Mr. Coolidge said nothing, then asked:

"Suppose there is anything else to do this evening?"

Mr. Phillips suggested a personal message of sympathy to the Emperor of Japan. It was done, and shortly thereafter Mr. Phillips left.

Few Words, Many Results

As a result, the United States Navy reached Yokohama before any other relief force—even before the Japanese Navy, a fact which apparently caused some annoyance to that service—and Mr. Coolidge's message of sympathy was the first to reach the Emperor. The incident occupied an hour and a quarter. During the entire time, Mr. Coolidge spoke only the words recorded above.

This incident constitutes one of the most intriguing in a long career which is now about to take William Phillips, scion of one of the earliest colonial New England families and cultured symbol of the diplomatic tradition, to Rome for the most delicate and important assignment he has yet had in 30 years of service for American diplomacy.

Scion of Colonial Preacher

Mr. Phillips was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1887, a descendant of the Rev. George Phillips, who came to the new world with Governor Winthrop on the Arabella. He took his Bachelor of Arts Degree from Harvard in 1900 and filled out his education subsequently with a Masters Degree and two and a half years of law at the Harvard law school in the nineteen twenties.

In the meantime, he began his diplomatic career as private secretary of J. H. Choate, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's from 1903 to 1905. That taste of the diplomatic life decided his career. He next went to Peking as second secretary of the legation. By 1907 he was in the State Department in Washington where he swiftly rose to chief of the division of Far Eastern affairs, then third Assistant Secretary of State. There was a short interlude in London, then a leave of absence to become regent of Harvard after which he returned to the State Department to serve as third Assistant Secretary during the World War.

Has Wide Experience

Successively, he was Minister to the Netherlands and Luxemburg, then Under Secretary of State under Charles E. Hughes, the post he held at the time of the Coolidge incident.

In 1924 he was appointed Ambassador to Belgium at a salary of $17,500. But when the United States and Canada decided to exchange ministers in 1927 he accepted both reduction in rank and salary—a drop of $7500—to be the first United States Minister to Canada. In 1929 he resigned to provide his children with an American education.

His present service began in 1933, when President Roosevelt called him back to be again Under Secretary of State—the top professional position in the State Department.

Mr. Phillips thus goes now to the difficult Rome assignment as Ambassador, with an unusual record of diplomatic experience which has provided the American diplomatic service with one of its most proficient negotiators. He is noted for his tact, culture and personal charm.

Extremely popular in diplomatic circles, Mr. Phillips is tall, handsome, constrvatively, but perfectly groomed and a competent host, although at times almost shy in his relations with other than close personal friends.

Ban on Priests Lifted

QUERETARO, Mexico, July 3 (AP)—The Legislature of the State of Queretaro amended the religious laws yesterday to permit renewed activity by Roman Catholic priests. Three priests now may officiate in services in the city of Queretaro while all other towns and villages in the State may each have the services of one priest.

Roosevelt Copied G. O. P. Platform, Hamilton Charges

CHICAGO, July 3 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said in an address last night at a dinner here that since the Republican convention President Roosevelt "has offered us the sincere flattery of imitation."

"Hardly was the ink dry on the anti-monopoly plank of the Republican platform," the sandy-haired Kansan said, "When Mr. Roosevelt suddenly deplored the evils of monopoly and added our pledge on this issue to his own platform.

"Hardly was the ink dry on the civil service plank when Mr. Roosevelt again followed our lead, to the astonishment of the nation which is well aware of his record on civil service."

Another Budget Pledge

As "another accomplishment," Mr. Hamilton added:

"After reading the Cleveland platform, Mr. Roosevelt decided once more to promise a balanced budget."

Of the decision of Gov. Herbert Lehman to seek another term on the Democratic ticket, Mr. Hamilton remarked:

"And in the last few days supporters of the Administration have been disheartened by the extraordinary spectacle of their candidate for President so uncertain of carrying his own state that he must draft the aid of a governor, whom he himself placed in office, at the sacrifice of the man's own personal preferences and probably political future."

Contribute to Campaign

Mr. Hamilton announced that to date in 1936 a total of 71,205 persons have subscribed to the Republican war chest. He said the total contributors in 1932 were only 22,475.

Telegrams arrived from Republican leaders throughout the nation. Herbert Hoover wired from Eugene, Ore., his fishing headquarters, of his "confidence of Republican success under Mr. Hamilton's leadership."

From Manchester, N. H., Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher and vice presidential nominee, sent a telegram expressing his confidence that the republican party of Illinois "will rally to unprecedented hights behind our great standard-bearer, Governor Landon."

Landon Sends Greeting

The presidential nominee, in a statement printed in the menu, said in part:

"There is no business more important at this hour than to bring to this country an assurance that waste and extravagance will be abated and that American ideals are to be returned."

Mr. Hamilton's dinner address jibed at the demonstration accorded President Roosevelt when he arrived at the Democratic convention in Philadelphia.

"Of the throngs which gathered to hear and applaud," said the Republican pilot, "it has been reported that 50,000 were brought down by truck and bus from Jersey City, under contract with the Democratic boss Mayor Hague.

"How an acclamation so carefully planned could have been accepted as the voice of the people is difficult to understand, except upon the well-known theory that 50,000 henchmen can't be wrong."

Quoting the statement, "We have taken the business man out of the red," Hamilton commented:

"It was never my impression that it was the function of government to take the American business man anywhere."

He charged the platform also overlooked the "extraordinary increase in farm imports," and failed to "defend the policy of scarcity" or crop-restriction. He said he saw "no mention of the taxes" to be paid by consumers.

"The citizens have taken new hope since Cleveland," he asserted, "hope that is translating itself into a deep determination which means there can only be one outcome in November—a victory for America."

From Chicago Mr. Hamilton said he intended to make a swing into the East. His itinerary to date includes these appearances: July 14, Augusta and Bangor, Maine; July 15, Manchester, N. H., and a second appearance in some Vermont city; July 16, Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R. I.; July 17, meetings in Massachusetts at points not yet selected.

Shanghai Election Blunder Solved As Japanese Retires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Terminating the greatest period of excitement in the election history of the Shanghai International Settlement, a special committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council has reported on the recent blunder which resulted in temporary mislaying of 323 ballots and resultant invalidation of the election by order of the Consular Body, while a second election was rendered unnecessary by the fact that only nine candidates filed for the nine available Council seats.

Whatever scandal attached to the vote-counting blunder was fastened more upon the lack of system in tabulation than upon individuals and the committee made recommendations for procedure designed to prevent recurrence of such a thing.

Japanese Retires

The necessity for a second election was removed when the Japanese, who traditionally hold two of the nine foreign Council seats but who this year raised a challenge by putting forward three candidates, withdrew the name of one man.

Incidentally, while this left the two present Japanese Council members in undisturbed possession of their seats, it removed from the running the candidate who in the first, abortive election had received more votes than any other Japanese—Toshi Go of the South Manchuria Railway, formerly stationed in New York, a liberal and an internationalist with a host of American friends.

Another Attempt?

Mr. Go went into the contest only because of official orders and he was frankly glad to retire from the running because he has no taste for politics.

It had been evident that the Japanese challenge was deemed by the rest of the foreign community an extension of Japan's nationalistic policy, and the outcome of the first vote showed clearly that there was no chance at this time for the Japanese to increase their representation.

Most observers feel, however, that the general policy is so long-range in nature that another attempt will be made in due course when other foreigners are perhaps less well prepared to join against Japan.

Atlantic Flier Honored By Lithuanian Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania — The Postal Administration of the Lithuanian Government reports that to commemorate the second Lithuanian transatlantic flight, which was carried out by Lieut. Felix Vaitkus in the Lituanica II from Sept. 21 to 22, 1935, special air-mail stamps have been printed.

The stamps are printed in three denominations, 15, 30, and 60 cents. They all bear the same design, in which Vaitkus's portrait, the American and European continents, and the Atlantic Ocean itself are depicted.

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Model Airplane Flies Half Hour For New Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, July 3—More than 100 model airplanes powered by miniature gasoline engines competed in the second-day events of the 1936 national championship model airplane contest held July 1 at Wayne County Airport outside Detroit.

On the first day of the meet other outdoor events were run off in addition to the Wakefield competition. The Stout Outdoor Fuselage Trophy was captured by Ervin Leschner of Philadelphia, when his model soared aloft for 36 minutes and 1 second.

Flying in the open-class division of the Stout contest for entrants over the age of 21, Chester Lanzo of Cleveland set a world record of 48 minutes and 45 seconds.

For two days model plane builders from England, Canada and every state of the Union have competed in the many events for the cups and trophies that are being offered the winners of this year's contest.

Opening events saw a battle for the honor of representing America on the team which will attempt to retain the Lord Wakefield International Trophy for this country. Six boys from five states qualified and they flew for the United States against a team of six English model airplane enthusiasts, a Canadian team, a Frenchman, and a New Zealand representation which was competing by proxy.

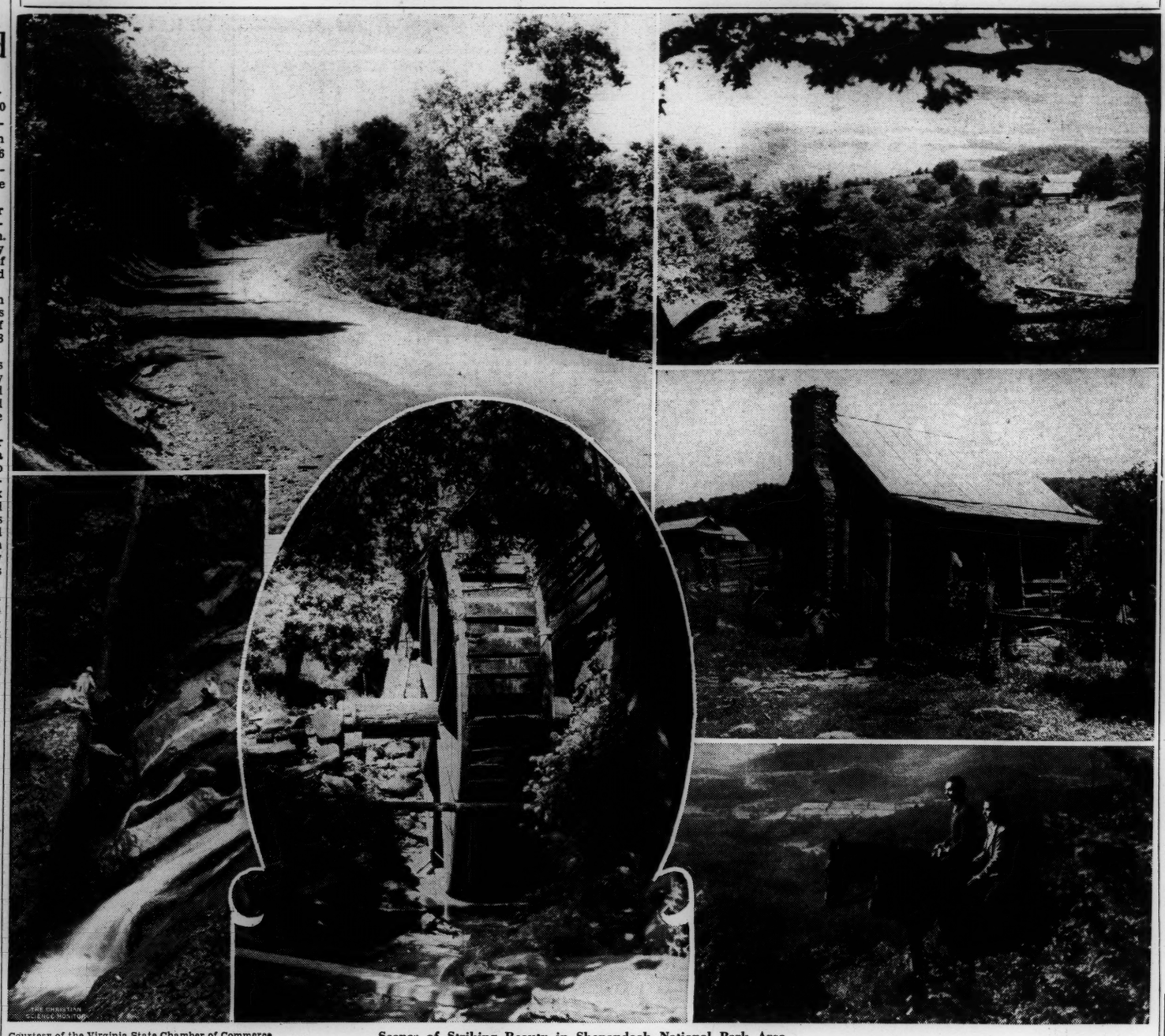
Transportation, repairing, and housing of the estimated more than 1600 model airplanes which accompanied the contestants to Detroit taxed the facilities of the Book-Cadillac Hotel, headquarters of the 1936 national contest. A special workroom was set aside for the use of the boys and girls and the men who are competing. All night long, as entrants reached headquarters, a steady stream of builders flowed into the workroom

Repairs necessitated in part by damages received in transit, last-minute modifications, and construction work occupied a large part of the contestants' time when they were not actually flying for awards.

Unique packing methods were developed to insure safe arrival of models at Detroit. Models ranging in span from 3 to 13 feet came in every conceivable sort of carton and crate. One delegation from Newark, N. J., brought 16 gasoline engine powered models and so well were the miniature flying craft packaged not a single repair job was necessary.

Today's competition is for the more fragile indoor planes which have been tuned to break existing marks. The events are to be run off in the spacious Olympia Colleseum, where a high roof will aid the contestants in their efforts to better world records.

'It's About Two Looks and a Yell Down the Road'



Courtesy of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

Scenes of Striking Beauty in Shenandoah National Park Area

Upper Left—A Curve on the Skyline Drive.
Lower Left—Skyland, One of the Beauty Spots of the Park.
Lower Center—The Old Lamb's Mill.
Lower Right—Riders on Stony Man Trail
Upper Right—View From the Drive Near Swift Run Gap.
Middle Right—Mountain Home Atop the Blue Ridge.

Upton Sinclair Says Retirement Is Final

PASADENA, Calif., July 3 (AP)—A "complete and final" retirement from politics was announced today by Upton Sinclair, who as Democratic nominee for Governor of California in 1934 sponsored a production-for-use program.

His formal "retirement" announcement, he said, was in "answer to numerous requests for a statement as to my attitude to various party platforms and candidates." He said he was completing a novel in which President Roosevelt appears as a character.

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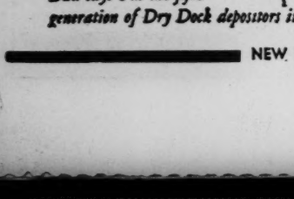

Shenandoah Park Adds Link to Playgrounds

(Continued from Page 1)

opportunity, the invigoration and the luxury of touring and camping amid scenes of great natural beauty.

All across the nation at this time of the year people are starting out for their vacations in national and state parks. They will put up a roadside camp or pitch their tents under the stars, with an open fire to cook by, with the smell of the wood, and the wind in the trees. They will forget the rush and strain of all the other long weeks of the year, and for a short time at least, the days will be good for their bodies and good for their souls. Once more they will lay hold of the perspective that comes to men and women who every morning and every night can lift up their eyes to mother nature.

There is merit for all of us in the ancient tale of the giant Antaeus, who every time he touched his mother earth, arose with strength renewed a hundred fold.

Conservation Work

This park, therefore, together with its many sisters which are coming to completion in every part of our land, is in the largest sense a work of conservation. Through all of them we are preserving the beauty and the wealth of the hills, and the mountains and the plains and the trees and the streams. Through all of them we are maintaining useful work for our young men. Through all of them we are enriching the character and the happiness of our people.

We seek to pass on to our children a richer land—a stronger nation.

I, therefore, dedicate Shenandoah National Park to this and succeeding generations of Americans for the recreation and for the re-creation which we shall find here.

Shenandoah Park Adds New Link to Chain Of American Playgrounds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIG MEADOWS, Va., July 3—It was in 1924 when the idea was formulated for a National Park in this district. The people of Virginia were quick to grasp the advantages of such a plan, and within a short time committees were formed to go ahead with the idea.

$4,000,000 Subscribed

The first step was to buy the necessary acreage which would make up the park. With 328,000 acres of mountain land considered the most desirable, the next move was to raise funds with which to purchase this huge tract. A fund of $4,000,000 was set as the goal. With private individuals, corporations, and the State raising $2,000,000, matched with another $2,000,000 from wealthy persons and interests promoting the establishment of recreational playgrounds in the country, the fund was subscribed late in 1928.

The work forged ahead and in August of 1932 the task of placing a value on the 328,000 acres of mountain land in the Blue Ridge Mountains by appraisal commissioners was finished. It required 18 months to appraise the more than 4000 separate tracts.

Court Hearings Held

The appraisal figures were filed in the Rockingham County Circuit Court for the land, which took in the counties of Warren, Page, Rappahannock, Madison, Greene, Albemarle, Augusta, and Rockingham. Judges of the curcuit courts of these counties held hearings for land owners to decide whether they would accept or reject the appraised value of their land.

Disagreements arose in various cases, which caused a considerable delay. This was settled last January when the United States Supreme Court, after listening to arguments for an half-hour, literally threw the case out of court.

On Jan. 23, 1936, Wilbur C. Hall, chairman of the state Conservation and Development Commission, placed in a Richmond vault the deeds transferring the title of Shenandoah National Park area from the State of Virginia to the Federal Government.

200,000 Acres Involved

After the Virginia Commission on Preservation and Development, in charge of the park work, had made their survey of the land, and studied the appraised valuation, it was decided that 200,000 acres would meet the needs, both in area and within the limitation of the funds.

Although legal barriers hampered to some extent various projects of improvement prior to last January, work was carried forward as much as possible by state and federal authorities. Many trails were made, bridle paths laid out, and tourists' accommodations were constructed.

Perhaps most significant of all the improvements was the construction of scenic Skyline Drive, which was opened to tourists in October in 1932. Built piecemeal, this drive now covers 60 miles, which winds and climbs over the tops of the Blue Ridge Mountains. On the west it is flanked by the picturesque Shenandoah Valley and on the east by the Piedmont Plain.

Unquestionably this panoramic drive has been one of the reasons for Shenandoah's popularity with tourists. Last year more than 516,000 persons visited the park. In May 21,382 cars carrying 72,752 visitors entered Shenandoah National Park. Seventy-two per cent of the cars were from out of Virginia, representing every state in the Union, as well as Canada and England. The increase over May, 1935, was 67 per cent.

Many Natural Wonders

Another reason for the great attraction to this southern national playground is the many natural wonders. Here is the great Natural Bridge; underground caverns with mysterious crevices and roaring hidden waters; there is every phase of tree growth, rock formation and fauna, which, incidentally, has been recorded by Dr. T. L. Adams of Massachusetts and Prof. J. T. Hoehliner of Providence, R. I.

Within the park boundaries stands the Camp on the Rapidan, built by President Hoover as a mountain retreat, and turned over by him to the park for the use of future Presidents and Cabinet members.

Big Meadows, scene of today's ceremony, has already attained considerable fame as a glider field. Experiments have been conducted there since 1933 by devotees of this method of air navigation, who hope to break world records by taking off from the advantageous soaring site, recently discovered.

Historic landmarks are numerous in the park. From the vicinity of Swift Run Gap, Governor Spottswood, in 1716, surrounded by his Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, surveyed his colonial domain, on which a white man had never before laid eyes. George Washington traversed the area during the French and Indian War. Old military roads still mark the paths taken during the early days of the Civil War by the daring cavalry raiders, General Sheridan of the Union Army and General Early of the Confederates.

Shenandoah National Park is conveniently located for 40,000,000 people. It is only three hours from Washington and a day's ride from many neighboring states.

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New Jersey Welfare Group Reports Relief Inadequate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—Returning to New Jersey cities and towns the responsibility for providing and administering relief has started that state "experimenting with slow starvation" as a possible solution of the jobless aid problem, according to the American Association of Social Workers in a 22-page report describing a survey conducted in 41 Garden State communities made public here today.

"Food allowances granted in a majority of the cities and towns inspected reveal that they are from 50 to 75 per cent below the minimum subsistence allowance granted during the period of operation by the State Emergency Relief Administration," the report says. "Two out of every five persons on relief in New Jersey are children under 16 years of age.

"Some communities are making a strenuous effort to maintain decent standards and relief practices, but even in these a shortage of available funds is compelling officials to reduce relief grants."

Factual and statistical information regarding the situation, as represented by the association's report, are as follows:

1. Persons receiving relief of any kind are being forced to work out their allowances in 19 of the 41 communities.

2. Ten communities are denying relief to all unattached persons.

3. In many areas whole families have been refused aid on arbitrary grounds, including "suspected resources" or because the investigating officer believed they could find work. Residents of less than five years are denied relief in 10 areas.

4. No rental payments are guaranteed in 25 areas, although seven officials reported they would act to forestall evictions. Electricity for lighting has been eliminated in 30 of the cities and towns examined, while no gas or other cooking fuel is provided by 26 others. Fifteen communities issue no clothing.

5. No relief is granted in 28 acres if any person in the family is employed, regardless of the amount earned. Three communities deny aid to aliens.

6. Medical aid has been eliminated as a relief item in 12 communities.

Walter West, executive secretary of the association, stressed that although generalizations regarding the New Jersey relief situation were difficult, the 41 communities selected were typical of the State's position.

In concluding, the report indicates that the New Jersey State Financial Assistance Commission, supplied recently with $6,000,000 to administer grants-in-aid to local districts for relief and expected to begin operating on Aug. 1, will work "under the terms of a law which does not prescribe either standards of relief or practice as a prerequisite for securing state aid."

Rogers' Portrait Accepted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—Word has come from the headquarters of the Will Rogers Memorial Commission of New York, that M. H. Herrin's pastel portrait of the late Good Will Ambassador has been accepted officially. Mr. Herrin, local artist, was notified by John W. Elwood, acting director of operations committee, of which Owen D. Young is chairman, of the commission's act.

School Probe Ordered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG Penna., July 3—Five members of the Senate Education Committee have been named by President Pro Tem John G. Homsher to investigate charges of political interference with the administration of the Indiana State Teachers College, located in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. They are: Alonzo S. Batchelor (R), of Beaver; Benjamin H. O. Thompson (R), of Westmoreland; Leroy Chapman (R), of Warren; Edward B. Bennett (R), of Indiana, and Edward R. Frey (D), of Allegheny.

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Australia Women Rallied to Active Antiwar Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—An appeal to the women of Australia to emulate the women of the United States in their close study into the causes and cure of war was made by Miss Constance Duncan at the International Peace Month gathering of the National Council of Women.

Mere condemnation of war in a crisis is useless, Miss Duncan said. There is a growing opinion among the peoples of the world, she said, that war should and must be replaced by peaceful arbitration, and that collective action against a law-breaker is the only sure way to stamp out aggression.

Miss Duncan asked the National Council of Women and similar organizations to call a great conference such as had recently been held in Washington, Its delegates should speak, Miss Duncan declared, with a voice of such authority that it would impress those in power with the earnestness of their purpose.

Mrs. Angela Booth said resolutions against war had been moved regularly for years. What is now wanted is action. Women should make themselves such a power that governments would have to listen to them.

"If necessary," Mrs. Booth said, "we should put other things aside and concentrate on this international question so that we may have continual consultation with every international body available to us. It may be possible by this means to organize a world-wide demonstration by women for peace."

Conquest Usually Fails As Population Outlet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British history shows that colonial conquest cannot be regarded seriously as providing an outlet for populations of overcrowded European nations, according to Sir Stephen Demetriada, president of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Stephen was reviewing world conditions as they affect business, at the recent annual meeting of the Chamber here. He said that the most that European countries could expect in tropical and semitropical colonies was the settling of a few tens of thousands of Europeans. And as regards raw materials, he said, they were in superabundance, but the countries producing raw materials had the greatest difficult in finding buyers.

Engineer Cites Need of Accurate Depreciation Data

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., July 3—Current tax legislation makes accurate allowances for industrial depreciation more necessary, even though problems in that field already are troublesome to American industry, Paul T. Norton Jr., professor of industrial engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, told the Sixth Annual Economics Conference for Engineers at Stevens Engineering Camp here today.

Professor Norton stressed that amounts claimed for depreciation of equipment actually should be used in the replacement of machinery on the grounds that the Bureau of Internal Revenue apparently will approve almost any depreciation claim, provided that the rate payer can show that it is based upon a definite replacement policy, and that replacement each year at the depreciation rate would smooth out the great peaks and valleys in the equipment industries.

Juggling of Books

"In the past, a corporation with sufficient surplus could charge any book loss due to asset replacement to surplus and merely lose the amount of the tax which had been paid on this amount of apparent but unreal profits," he said.

"If corporations are taxed on undistributed profits, these apparent profits either will be taxed if used to build up surplus or else they will be distributed as dividends. If they are used to build up surplus, presumably the tax will be much higher than the present tax. If they are paid out in dividends, the corporation will to that extent be returning capital under the guise of profits, and it may be difficult to obtain the necessary funds when replacements should be made.

Adequate Charges Vital

"There would seem to be only one way for a corporation to protect itself. Depreciation charges should at all times be adequate. But the problem of charging adequate depreciation during the life of equipment is not an easy one to solve. This is especially true under the new federal regulations."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 235 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alberta

Calgary—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 10:30 p. m., CFAC, 930kc.
Edmonton—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11 p. m., CJCA, 730kc.
Lethbridge — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 10:15 p. m., CJOC, 960kc.

British Columbia

Kamloops—Week days, 11:15 a. m., CFJC, 880kc.
Kelowna—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., CKOV, 630kc.
Prince Rupert—Week days, 12:30 p. m., CFPR, 580kc.
Trail—Daily, 11:30 a. m., CJAT, 910kc.
Vancouver—Week days, 8:10 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.
Victoria—Daily, 1 p. m., CFCT, 1450kc.

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Week days, 5 p. m., CJRC, 1390kc.
Winnipeg-Yorkton—Week days, 6 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

New Brunswick

Fredericton—Daily, 5 p. m., CFNB, 550kc.

Ontario

Brantford—Week days, 10 a. m., CKPC, 930kc.
Chatham—Daily, 1 p. m., CFCO, 630kc.
***Hamilton**—Mondays, 7:30 p. m.; Tuesdays to Saturdays, inclusive, 8:15 p. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
Kirkland Lake—Week days, 8 a. m., CJKL, 1310kc.
Kitchener—Week days, 12:45 p. m., CKCR, 1510kc.
North Bay—Daily, no regular time assigned, CFCH, 930kc.
***Ottawa**—Week days, 5:15 p. m., CRCO, 880kc.
Sault Ste. Marie—Week days, 11:30 a. m., Sundays no regular time assigned; CJIC, 890kc.
Stratford—Daily, 9:45 a. m., CJCS, 1210kc.
Timmins—Wednesdays and Fridays, 7 p. m., CKGB, 1420kc.
Windsor—Sundays, Tuesdays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., CRCW, 600kc.
Wingham—Week days, 12:25 and 6:45 p. m., CKNX, 1200kc.

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCF, 600kc; CFCX (shortwave), 6.00mc.

Saskatchewan

Regina—Week days, 10:15 p. m., CJRM, 540kc.
Yorkton-Winnipeg—Week days, 6 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

Other Countries

Australia

Queensland

Brisbane—No regular time assigned, 4BC, 1145kc.

Newfoundland

St. John's—Week days, 8:35 a. m., VOCM, 1006kc.

American Border Stations

Maine

Portland—Week days, except Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:30 p. m.; week days, except Thursdays, 5 p. m., W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave) 11.79mc.

Michigan

Detroit—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

Minnesota

Duluth—Week days, except Saturdays, 2 p. m., WEBC, 1290kc.

New York

Buffalo—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WEBR, 1310kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Plattsburg—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WMFF, 1310kc.

Washington

Seattle—Saturdays, 9 p. m.; week days in connection with regular news service; KJR, 970kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:30 p. m.; week days, except Thursdays, 5 p. m.; W1XK, 9.57mc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

*Daylight Saving Time.

Rise of Land Values In Hobart Brings Taller Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas. — The increasing value of land in Hobart for some years past has led to taller buildings, but only one so far has reached five stories.

The city is now to do better than that. An insurance company has purchased land for £26,000 (equal to £216 a foot) on the corner of two of the principal streets, and is planning to erect a building of at least seven stories. It may be eight.

The site is occupied by a building of one story, part of one of the original telegraph offices built in the last century. The new building will be an imposing addition to Hobart's architecture.

Since the lifting of the Commonwealth Navigation Act restrictions on British ships Hobart has experienced a building boom. A great impetus has been given to trade, and a feeling of optimism has replaced that of discouragement, which prevailed throughout the 14 years that the restrictions operated.

Ottawa Combines With Provinces To Create Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 3—Through a Dominion-provincial agreement another $30,000,000 will be spent this year "as a direct stimulus to employment," in addition to the more than $40,000,000 voted in supplementary estimates last session of Parliament for federal works projects, it has been announced by Norman McLeod Rogers, Minister of Labor.

Under the agreement for joint works on a 50-50 expenditure basis it is provided that at least 50 per cent of those employed shall be taken from relief rolls, so that, with the scheme whereby the railways are employing 10,000 jobless youths on maintenance work, and the various land settlement, farm labor and road building it is confidently expected that this summer will show a new low record for unemployed during the depression years.

Evidence of this expectation is seen in the simultaneous announcement of the minister that the grants in aid to the provinces for direct relief will be cut 10 per cent during July, August and September, in view of "the improvement in general employment and in anticipation of the reduction of relief rolls through the joint works program." This reduction is in addition to the 15 per cent reduction of April 1 last, but as the grants were increased 75 per cent last December, they are still substantially higher than they were a year ago.

The projects under the new agreement with the provinces, said Mr. Rogers, will consist largely of highway construction, "which will be developmental in its ultimate effects through the stimulus it will afford to two of the major industries of the country—namely, the mining industry and the tourist trade."

In provinces containing national parks, roads connecting them with the international boundary will be improved and new ones constructed and in other ways development will be carried on that will facilitate tourist travel. Also arrangements have been made through the Department of Mines for the construction of roads into new mining areas, the Dominion undertaking to bear two thirds of the cost.

"This assistance," said Mr. Rogers, "to the mining industry is in addition to the policy announced in the budget of relieving from income tax for three years new mines which come into production during the next four years."

He added, "In provinces where farm settlement schemes have been in operation and where drought conditions have prevailed during the last few years, the Dominion Government is contributing to rehabilitation schemes through which relief settlers may be restored to economic independence and removed from relief rolls at an early date."

World Apathy Toward War Declared Menace to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

have it both ways—to play the League of Nations game of co-operation while keeping the old method of fighting in reserve, and, of course, the one stultified the other. Now the great idea of international co-operation is in danger of being classed—along with the peace cranks and the idealists—as impracticable. And if it goes the end will be at hand.

Lions and Lambs

No one at any time could have expected the complete immediate pacification of the whole world. Lions and lambs need a great deal of training before they can lie down together. But it could—indeed it can—be hoped that a system of collective security would be a first step in that direction.

If every nation knew that all the others would band against it if it willfully broke the international peace, then no nation would dare to break it. Collective security, if it were a reality, would mean that no single nation could run amuck. It would mean an end of competition and armaments, and of war.

But collective security depends on joint action—and that is where the practical difficulties have arisen. One after another the nations fail to do their share—or without openly failing, just slither aside. And if collective security does not exist, nothing remains but the attempt at individual self-defense. And so we fall back into rearmament and its consequence, war.

It is a strange and ominous thing that in recent years, actually while the League has been in existence, there has been a growth of virulent nationalism in so many parts of the world. Nationalism itself can be fitted in very well with a system of world peace and collective security, so long as it is the proper healthy nationalism which is love of one's own country and the determination to help it to behave well.

Misguided Nationalism

But virulent nationalism, which means hating and disparaging other countries, attempting to grab what is theirs and to shut off trade intercourse with them, can lead to nothing but evil. Collective security cannot be built up on that basis, a basis that is anti-collective at heart.

No one who looks at the world today can fail to observe how this virulent nationalism grows. Each year, each month, intercommunication gets physically easier, and distances less physically important; yet step by step with this process there seems to go the deeper-than-physical separation of nations from each other, with its piling up of hatred, distrust—and arms.

We Must Act

But we can stop short. With the ideal of collective security known, with the machinery of the League of Nations in existence, and with the danger of war in front of us, we surely can pull up.

In England, America, France, Germany, Italy and every other place there are plain citizens who can see and understand it all. If they are to save themselves and their children they must compel their governments to turn back towards an honest attempt to establish collective security.

It is our only hope.

Articles in this series appear Tuesdays and Fridays.

Authenticated News Photo

Peace Medal Wins

The Society of Medalists Selected the Above Design by Albert Stewart for Its Semiannual Medal by Competition. The Design Is a Polemic in Miniature Against War

Australia's Tariffs Stir Three Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

seemed to indicate that Japan was determined to maintain her protests.

Whether she will withdraw to any great extent from the wool sales is a matter for conjecture, although brokers are not very perturbed. They say that Japan needs Australian wool and cannot afford to stand out. Unless, however, some clearer explanation of the probable effects of the tariff is given, there is a danger that commercial relations between the two countries will become strained.

Australia enjoys a large favorable trade balance with Japan in the aggregate, although judged on a per capita basis Japan's trade with this country is most favorable. It should not be forgotten that, even although Australia might sell £11,000,000 worth more goods to Japan than she buys, she is supplying a market of about 70,000,000 people whereas Japan's market here comprises less than one tenth of that population.

Protest From Belgium

Belgium has made a firmer and more direct protest by giving notice to cancel her trade agreement with Australia. This provides among other things for the importation of Australian meat and cereals, chiefly barley, into Belgium, and it was signed only last November.

Belgium's principal advantage under the treaty is a substantial concession on sheet glass. Belgium, too, has an unfavorable trade balance with Australia, and her argument is that Australia is making it harder and harder for her to find an outlet for her products.

Retaliation Disclaimed

It was emphasized by Belgium in giving notice of the proposed cancellation, that it was not a retaliatory measure but one dictated by economic necessity. The Australian Minister for Trade Treaties, Sir Henry Gullett, who only recently went to Belgium to compose trade differences, considers that Belgium, like Japan, has misunderstood the new tariff and that a settlement can be reached.

Belgium, says Sir Henry, will gain rather than lose under the new tariff. Belgian goods would not suffer at all under the licensing system. On the contrary care had been taken to ensure that Belgium had an actual trade gain. There was, for one thing, to be a diversion of £68,000 worth of plate glass from present sources, and as Great Britain and Belgium were Australia's chief suppliers, Belgium would gain considerably.

Aimed at United States

It seems that Australia's differences with Belgium will be overcome by negotiations which are to be resumed. Every effort, too, will be made to satisfy Japan, although she must suffer to some extent. The same cannot be said for the United States, for it becomes clearer as time passes, that the chief purpose of the new tariff was to aim a blow at United States imports.

Although Australia has made it plain to other countries that they will suffer the minimum loss under the licensing system, she has done nothing effective to placate the United States.

Tariff on Fasteners Increased by President

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The tariff commission announced today that President Roosevelt had ordered an increase in the tariff on slide fasteners from 45 per cent ad valorem to 66 per cent, effective July 31.

The commission reported the industry, which produced 109,350,000 slide fasteners in 1935, has faced competition from Japanese products, which it described as "less uniform in quality."

Papal Encyclical Orders Bishops To Censor Films

VATICAN CITY, July 3 (AP)—Pope Pius yesterday ordered a world censorship on movies under the direction of his bishops.

The order was issued in an encyclical letter addressed directly to the bishops and archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

The church head also ordered the bishops throughout the world to obtain from the faithful annually renewable promises "to abstain from witnessing bad films."

It was the first time in recent years the Pope has published an encyclical addressed directly to American bishops.

He ordered the establishment of motion picture review offices under the supervision of the bishops and said these officers would inform laymen what pictures they may or may not see.

"Cinema producers of America themselves became concerned over evil movies in 1930 and issued a code according to which they promised to abstain from production of films calculated to demoralize or bring discredit to natural or human law," the papal letter said.

"However the point of fact, they proved themselves scarcely able to put it into effect. For this reason American bishops felt themselves called on to intervene and organize the faithful under their charge into a League of Decency which had as its object a public promise renewed every year to abstain from attending exhibition of immoral films.

"This campaign succeeded in raising the moral level of films and in the process had in no wise inflicted damage on the industry because many Catholics who had abstained from the cinema resumed patronage when assured of its moral improvements."

The Pontiff said that the problem of movies would be solved if production of only good films could be assured. However, since it is difficult to organize such an industry, he added, additional influence must be brought to bear on the whole production to obviate all risks and harm.

"It is necessary for pastors to be ever on guard lest their charges should be exposed to corruption during the hours devoted to recreation," the Pope asserted.

The encyclical, entitled "Vigilant Care," was believed to have been inspired by Dennis, Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia, founder of the League of Decency, who spent a month in Rome and left for the United States a week ago after seeing the Pope on several occasions.

Lack of Skilled Labor Delays Projects of WPA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—Private employment is reducing Works Progress Relief rolls in New York City to an extent that WPA officials are wondering where they will get sufficient skilled labor to carry forward some of the projects envisaged for the future, it was announced yesterday. Construction work planning already has had to be revised several times, it was said, in order to utilize a larger proportion of unskilled labor because of the increased demand for skilled craftsmen in the trades.

Works Progress Administration officials said 3500 persons formerly on the rolls had accepted employment in the skilled trades, and at the Emergency Relief Bureau it was said that 5300 persons had been taken from their rolls as a result of the improved employment situation.

Construction and building industries trades have drawn most heavily upon the surplus labor supply, it was added.

Up and Downs of Trade

Manufactures of the industrial state of Sao Paula, Brazil, were valued at about $146,460,000 in 1928, dropped to nearly $113,820,000 in 1930 and are estimated to have climbed to approximately $208,000,000 last year, with a higher valuation expected in 1936.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

today to bring King Carol back from vacation to confer with chiefs of state.

Premier George Tatarescu and Nicholas Titulescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were closeted for more than two hours with the King, says an Associated Press cablegram.

It is understood in informed quarters that Roumania is determined to co-operate with Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in vigorous opposition to the Legitimists' program.

Negus—Poses Awkward Resolution at Geneva

Undignified disorder in the race of sanctionist nations for friendship with Italy is the fear of the League today as abandonment of sanctions approaches.

"First come, first served," says Italy, as 52 nations looked toward renewed trade with the supposedly "chastened" nation. But there's no assurance from the Duce yet that counter-sanctions against several nations will be removed.

Meanwhile, Ethiopia's Negus asks for a League vote on the questions he put before the delegates on Tuesday—"It is important that frankly and loyally, without ambiguity or subtlety of language, each nation should take the responsibility for its attitude by a vote," he said in a message to the Assembly.

And while Haile Selassie puts hope in a motion looking toward a League guarantee of £10,000,000 loan, and reflects on the offer of Britain's Amy and James Mollison to fly him back to his home land, Britain and France talk of strengthening Article XI of the Covenant, which deals with the menace of war, instead of waiting for its outbreak and applying Article XVI.

British Escape—Japanese Protest Decision

A storm of Japanese disapproval greeted a British Consular Court decision today denying implication of two British soldiers in the slaying of a Japanese soldier.

Japanese called a mass meeting according to an Associated Press dispatch, to "consider counter-measures." They besieged the Japanese Embassy at Peiping to protest the court's finding.

The Consular Court decided that evidence was not sufficient to link the two British soldiers with the killing of Kisaku Saskai, a Japanese soldier. The incident took place on May 26 when Saskai was injured in a fight. In an official representation, the Japanese Embassy asserted that he was killed "by a foreign soldier wearing a British uniform."

Official Japanese dissatisfaction with the decision was communicated to the British Embassy, which declined to comment until after communicating with London.

Modern U. S. Patent System Observes Centennial July 4; Superseded Crude 1790 Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—American ingenuity and inventiveness which has given to the world a large share of the machinery of modern civilization tomorrow celebrates a significant birthday.

It was on July 4, 1836—just 100 years ago—that Congress laid the foundation of the American patent system and for the first time in the history of the civilized world adequately assured to inventive genius a fair reward for its discoveries.

Previously in the United States—and in other countries as well—there had been patent systems. But they were loose and haphazard. And the old European concept of a patent as a monopoly grant which was accorded to some individual as a favor or benefit rather than as a reward for inventive genius still persisted. Proof of novelty was not required.

Set Up Its Own System

But in 1836 Congress, after over 40 years' experience with the old system, set up the patent office on the model which still prevails, requiring that an applicant must prove that his claim was based on a new discovery or invention. From that day on a patent was in itself prima facie evidence of novelty. The same principle has since been incorporated in patent law of all modern industrial nations.

To what extent the patent system has been responsible for inventive effort has never been carefully analyzed, but it is an established fact that the present industrial era began about the time patent protective was first provided by law, and has advanced tremendously during the period of patent protection.

Under its shelter American inventors developed the principle of the steam engine, the steamboat, telegraphy and the telephone, modern textile machinery, production of industrial steel, the electric light, aviation and a score of other revolutionary mechanical principles which made modern mechanical civilization what it is today.

Fuel to Fire of Genius

"The patent system added the fuel of interest to the fire of genius," Abraham Lincoln declared.

The presence of several noted inventors among the framers of the American Constitution was no doubt responsible for the fact that that document authorized in its first article the according of patent protection to men of genius.

Among those who combined statesmanship with inventive pursuits were Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and Charles Pinckney. Under their influence the Constitution authorized Congress "to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writing and discoveries."

Washington Signed First Patent

A patent law to carry out the intent of this section of the Constitution was urged by George Washington in his first annual message to Congress, and it was enacted in April of 1790. Under it the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War and the Attorney General were constituted as a board authorized to grant patents. Thomas Jefferson, the first Secretary of State, personally received and examined all patent applications. The first patent accorded by the United States bore his signature, that of George Washington, and that of Edmond Randolph, the first Attorney General.

For three years these gentlemen handled patents, and handled them most conservatively. Thomas Jefferson applied the modern doctrine of a patent right only where there is novelty. But this proved too strict for the public taste, and in 1793 the bars were let down by a new law which provided merely a registration system after the prevailing English model. Under it anyone could obtain a patent, whether the actual inventor or not. The mere word of the claimant was sufficient to obtain a patent.

Flooded With Patents

Obviously, such a system could not work very well. The country was soon flooded with patents. Often several different individuals obtained patents to the same device. Courts were swamped with litigation. Patents became a racket. A frequent practice was to obtain a patent for some device already patented. The individual would take his fraudulent patent and sell the state or local rights under it throughout the length and breadth of the country. Ultimately the purchaser would discover he had bought something of no value. Patents meant almost nothing.

This chaotic condition prevailed unquestioned until 1830. Careful investigations were then made of the situation both by Congress and by President Jackson and resulted in the Act of 1836—the act which founded the modern patent system and the patent office.

First Patent Was for Lye

Up until that date 9957 patents had been granted. But the numbering of patents began under the new act. Patent Number One went to John Ruggles of Thomaston, Maine, for an improvement in the wheels of steam locomotives. The first patent under the old 1790 Act went to Samuel Hopkins of Massachusetts for a process for making "pot and pearl ashes"—modern lye.

The 1836 Act really marks the beginning of modern patent law, and provided the model which has subsequently been adopted by almost all other nations. It restored the original American system of examination all claims, and granted patents only when satisfied that the applicant had something new.

Had to Make Claim Valid

There was still recourse in the courts. But whereas previously anyone could have a patent if he believed, or represented himself as believing, he had made a discovery, it was now necessary to satisfy the patent office that the claim was valid.

Patents were expensive in those days. An American citizen had to pay $30 for one. Most foreigners had to pay $300. And a British subject had to pay $500. This discrimination against Britishers stands out as an eloquent commentary on Anglo-American relations at the time—relations which have notably improved in more recent years. The new law gave the patent the character of presumptive validity. An inventor had for the first time real protection. His rights could not be infringed unless it could be proven in court that his claim was invalid.

Increased Productivity of Labor

The course of patent history in the United States has been one of constant increase in the productivity of labor, a factor productive of technological employment which has in recent time become of increasing concern to the Government.

The most significant early incident of this problem was the invention in 1794 by Joseph G. Person of New York of the nail cutting machine. Thousands of nail forgers immediately lost their jobs. Subsequent inventions of such devices as a gun barrel lathe and a wood planing machine gave our forefathers a taste of the problem now so difficult of solution. In each case hundreds lost their jobs. But in a frontier country there was always a new outlet for their energy.

NRA First Puts Up Bars

It wasn't until the days of NRA that any real attempt was made to stop the hands of mechanical progress in the interest of employment. It will be recalled that under NRA some industries acquired for their code authorities the right to prohibit installation of new labor-saving machinery. Apparently the country could no longer stand the advance of mechanical ingenuity. That limitation was removed by the Supreme Court and the doctrine is still dominant that new inventions will always be found to take up the slack created by the old. But how long this will hold true remains to be seen.

The Patent Office is today a busy place. It recently granted Patent No. 2,000,000 in the series which started under the act of 1836. Inventiveness, which fell off sharply during the World War period, has been booming along ever since.

Patent Service Is Speedier

By 1930 the patent office was 120,000 applications behind in its work and it sometimes took two years to obtain a patent. Today increased personnel has resulted in greater speed. Action is usually secured on an application within from two to four months. Well over 100,000 patents are granted each year.

The organization which does this job tends sometimes to be a bit cynical. For example, they persistently refuse to grant patents for perpetual motion machines. They don't believe they can work. Workability is one criterion for judging the validity of an invention.

It is also recalled that patents for airplane designs were refused up until the time development of the internal combustion engine made it possible for them to fly.

Patent Office Overflows With Gadgets

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Conway P. Coe
(Top) Commissioner of Patents, Inspects History-Making Models

Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz

Thomas A. Edison

Bottom—Model of Eli Whitney Cotton Gin

Top—Old Patent Office Building, Washington

Center—Automobile Built and Operated Successfully by Charles E. Duryea at Springfield, Mass., in 1893.

Bottom—First Electrical Apparatus Built by Benjamin Franklin in 1754

Repairs to 70 Schools Advocated in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—Improvement of 70 school buildings was recommended to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in a report of the New York City Joint Committee on Education, made public July 1. The committee stressed that the growth of school populations in New York had been so much more rapid than the building program that the "temporary" quarters were likely to be in use as permanent structures for many years and should be adapted to long-term occupation.

Additional play space for children, facilities for bathing, fire-proofing and augmented library facilities were proposed by the committee.

'Welfare Nations' Urged to Combine For World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 3—Co-operation between those nations motivated by ideals of human welfare is necessary to combat the uncertainty which has been caused by the so-called "power-politics" group centered in Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo, Sir Alfred Zimmern, of Oxford University, warned in the final public lecture of the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation Institute here July 1.

These "welfare" nations, which control most of the world and its resources, must see, Sir Alfred noted, that the "power" countries have broken down the confidence on which the world economic system depends. No new League of Nations is needed, he said, to bring about co-operation of the other states in forcing the "power" group to cut themselves off from the rest of the world or reconsider their present policies.

Only fear of causing resentment of minority groups, and the momentum of established ideas, he held, serve to prevent such co-operation.

"The resentment of the minority group," he said, "is an issue which must be frankly faced. No free people is exempt from the responsibility of providing for its own defense. If the welfare people were living alone in the world, the policing which they would require would be comparatively insignificant, and so it may one day be.

"But today they are living side by side with the other nations or the rulers of nations whose ideas do not belong to the twentieth century, but to some antediluvian era—the flood in this case being the rise of the democratic movement."

Concessions of resources and territory by the "welfare" group to the "power" group is not, Sir Alfred insisted, the solution of present world difficulties.

"To make concessions to these," he said, "is not only to adapt the principle of communism to the relations of states in a crude and primitive form, but also to encourage the more ill-disposed members of the proletariat of states at the expense of the better elements. There could be no greater betrayal of the principles for which the advanced people stand."

An example of the means by which the "welfare" nations could co-operate, he noted, is the education of the backward peoples of tropical Africa. The professions form another natural starting point, he said, for international co-operation.

Belgium Promises To Stop Its Ships Running Rum to U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—After months of negotiation the United States has obtained a pledge of Belgian co-operation in plugging what officials have termed the last remaining "spigot" through which illicit rum and alcohol has poured into this country.

The Belgian Government has informed Dave Hennen Morris, United States Ambassador, that it will take effective measures to prevent ships flying the Belgian flag from continuing to unload illicit alcohol on the high seas for transshipment in "rum runners" to the American coast.

Since the United States has similar co-operative agreements with Canada, Cuba, France, Great Britain and Mexico—who control the gateways to the American borders—the understanding with Belgium would close the last major channel past American tariff and excise tax collectors.

Foreign alcohol, made for only a few cents a gallon, is subject to a tariff of $5 a proof gallon and $2 excise tax a gallon. Some American officials estimate that at least 500,000 gallons, made in Belgium, has been smuggled into this country during the last year.

Seaman Asks $200,000 For Charge of 'Mutiny'

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Joseph Curran, leader of the recent strike of seamen, filed a libel suit for $200,000 damages yesterday against the International Mercantile Marine Company, alleging the firm publicly stated that he was responsible for a "mutiny" on the California, one of its ships.

The suit, Mr. Curran said, will help to determine the question whether it is an act of mutiny for seamen to engage in a "sit-down" strike when their ship is in port.

Drab London Street Rebuilt In St. Pancras Housing Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Stigmatized in an article in a Sunday newspaper as "the worst street in London," notorious for its hovels and its dirt and grime, Litcham Street, Kentish Town, here, is answering its critics with the active sounds of builders.

For on one side of this street, where not long ago were crowded gray, drab houses with neglected alleys, there is nearing completion a large series of model flats for workers, designed by well-known architects.

These flats hold an answer, too, to the slum landlord's plaint that his tenants are so poor that he cannot afford to improve their hovels.

Flats Pay Their Way

These new flats, built by the North St. Pancras Group of the St. Pancras House Improvement Society, have been erected to prove that good houses can be built for poor persons in London on commercial lines.

The society pays a 3 per cent dividend on its shares. The flats pay their way.

And yet the rents are approximately equal to the rents of the rooms they have superseded. Very few families rehoused have to pay more for their accommodation; some pay less.

Second Block Opened

Pentland House, Wilkin Street, the second block of flats in the Litcham Street scheme, was opened recently. From the dark and dismal streets nearby hundreds of slum livers of London pressed into Wilkin Street to see the ceremony and gaze at the new red-brown block towering above the old slum dwellings. The inhabitants of Athlone House, first block of the scheme, opened just over a year ago, had decorated their windows with flags and streamers and colored papers.

Pentland House holds 20 flats. There are 11 four-roomed flats, eight three-roomed flats and one two-roomed. Each flat has a bathroom, scullery with electric cooker, built-in cupboards and rubbish shoots.

Graduations in Rent

The basic charge is 4s. 6d. a room, per week, inclusive of taxes. The three-roomed flats are rented at 13s. 6d. a week, but for specially necessitous families the rent is reduced by a rent allowance.

When the Litcham Street scheme is completed the blocks will share a roof garden and roof nursery school for the children.

Typical of St. Pancras Plan

The scheme is typical of the many that have been carried out by the St. Pancras House Improvement Society and its groups. The society began by clearing some of the worst slum districts of Summerstown, notorious London slum district.

The society has found, an inquirer was told by Mr. Leonard A. Day, vice-chairman of the North Group, that once they are housed in decent homes and treated well, poor tenants who have previously obstructed landlords, in most cases have become model tenants.

The manageres get to know the tenants and help them to look after their new flats. In this way friendship grows and the tenants make every effort to pay their rent regularly. The society's rents are usually nearly 100 per cent paid up each year.

Roosevelt to Visit Governor-General Of Canada July 31

QUEBEC, Que., July 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt will visit the Governor General here July 31, it was announced officially today.

The formal announcement of Mr. Roosevelt's forthcoming visit was brief. It said:

"The President of the United States of America will spend the day of July 31 at Quebec as the guest of the Governor General of Canada.

"Further details will be announced later."

At his press conference in Washington last Tuesday, President Roosevelt indicated that he would visit Canada's Governor General late in July or early in August. Lord Tweedsmuir, soon after he took office as Governor General, invited the President to visit him.

The President said if he did visit Canada, he would do so after a short cruise off New England, ending at Campobello, N. B., where he has a summer home. Mr. Roosevelt could go overnight from Campobello to Quebec.

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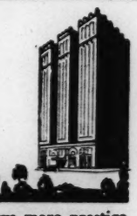
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British Ace Wins 3d Title At Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 3 (AP)—Fred Perry won the all-England tennis championship today for the third straight year. He overwhelmed Germany's Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0 in the final.

Perry and Von Cramm met in the final last year when the sparkling Briton downed the German in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

Thus, Perry became the first player in more than a score of years to win the championship three years in a row.

Immediately after the match Von Cramm announced he had torn a muscle in his thigh in his first service in the match. The German asked the referee to apologize to the capacity crowd for his poor showing.

German Refuses to Quit

Perry disclosed he knew of Von Cramm's injury and said he urged the German to leave the court for a rest. But the German ace refused.

The spectators cheered Von Cramm as he left the court dejectedly.

The three-times winner scored 14 of his 22 placements from the back court and only smashed twice, showing he took no advantage of his German rival.

Rain fell a few minutes after the championship singles match, holding up completion of the day's program of doubles contests.

Recapitulation

	A	P	O	N	DF	E	EP	TP
Perry	9	22	17	16	2	35	31	89
Von Cramm	2	17	27	30	1	58	19	54

Perry said he expects to leave for New York immediately after participating in the Davis Cup challenge round.

"I want another smack at that American title," said the winged-footed Briton who won the United States crown in 1933 and 1934.

He said he is considering living in the United States permanently.

Jacobs and Fabyan in Final

Helen Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan today advanced to the finals of the doubles championship. The American team defeated Joan Ingram and Mrs. Phyllis Mudford King, England, 6—4, 6—3, as Mrs. Fabyan gave a brilliant performance at the net.

Camille Malfroy of England and Frau Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Germany and Denmark defeated Andre Martin-Legeay and Mme. Sylcia Henrotin of France, 7—5, 6—3, in the quarterfinals of the mixed doubles. Their next opponents will be the Americans, Don Budge Budge and Mrs. Fabyan.

Borotra Plays

Jean Borotra, colorful French Canadian veteran, confounded critics by turning up for his semifinal doubles match with Jacques Brugnon against Fred Wilde and Charles Hare of England. The Britons won, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4, as Borotra's injury handicapped his partner, too.

Freda James and Kay Stammers, defending champions, defeated Dorothy Andrus of New York and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, France, 6—0, 6—4, in the semifinals and will meet the Americans, Helen Jacobs and Sarah Fabyan, in the final.

Don Budge of Oakland, Calif. and Mrs. Fabyan gained the final in the mixed doubles with a 6—4, 6—3 victory over Camille Malfroy, former Cambridge player, and Frau Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Germany and Denmark.

Perry Offered $50,000

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Sports Promoter Bill O'Brien today cabled Fred Perry an offer of $50,000 to turn professional after learning of the Briton's smashing victory over Gottfried von Cramm in the final of the All-England tennis championship. "I cabled I'd give him the $50,000 in advance for a four-months tour starting Jan. 1," O'Brien said. Perry rejected similar offers from O'Brien in the last two years.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	48	27	.640
Rochester	43	27	.614
Buffalo	44	32	.579
Baltimore	43	33	.566
Montreal	36	41	.468
Toronto	30	44	.405
Albany	28	45	.384
Syracuse	24	47	.338

Results July 2

Buffalo 11, Toronto 6.
Montreal 6, Rochester 3.
Albany 10, Baltimore 8.
Newark 3, Syracuse 2.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	44	33	.571
St. Paul	45	36	.556
Columbus	42	39	.519
Minneapolis	40	39	.506
Indianapolis	39	38	.506
Kansas City	39	39	.500
Toledo	36	44	.450
Louisville	32	49	.395

Results July 2

Toledo 5, Indianapolis 0.
Indianapolis 6, Toledo 4.
Columbus 8, Louisville 7.
Louisville 8, Columbus 4.
St. Paul 4, Milwaukee 1.
Kansas City 4, Minneapolis 3.

Johnson Named President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 3—Franklin P. Johnson, track coach at Drake University, has been re-elected president of the National Track Coaches Association. Ward Haylett, coach at Kansas State College, has been elected secretary.

Victory Comes Easy

By a Staff Photographer

Fred Perry, England

Defeats German Rival, Who Was Handicapped by a Mishap in Final Match at Wimbledon, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0

Field for Olympic Tryouts Has Been More Than Doubled

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—After careful consideration of performances, in the semifinal meets as well as other occasions, the American Olympic track and field committee has more than doubled the field for the final Olympic tryouts, to be held at Randall's Island Stadium, New York, July 11-12.

The committee reserved the right to name additional finalists in each event besides the men who ran first and second in the four semifinal meets. The list of 152 additions was announced yesterday by William J. Bingham, committee chairman, who said further additions may be made as a result of the National A. A. U. senior and junior championships at Princeton, N. J., today and tomorrow.

The additional list included almost as many well-known performers as the original 120 qualifiers. Among them were Harvey Wallender of Texas, Edgar Mason of Pitt in the 100 meters, Foy Draper and Al Fitch, Southern California, and Perrin Walker of Georgia Tech in the 200; Ray Ellinwood, Chicago, in the 400; Glenn Cunningham, Harry Williamson, Marmaduke Hobbs and Lou Burns in the 800; William Daly and Don Lash in the 1500; Paul Rekers, William Zepp and Archie San Romani, 5000 meters; Thomas Deckard, 3000-meter steeplechase; Sam Klopstock, Phil Cope, Johnny Morriss, Jack Keller, John Borican and Jack Irwin in the two hurdles events; Robert Clark, the decathlon star, and Eddie Gordon, the 1932 Olympic champion, in the broad jump; Bill Rowe, Anton Kishon and Irving Folwartshny in the hammer throw; Gilbert Cruter in the high jump; Albert Haller in the pole vault, and Don Elser and Anthony Geniawicz in the shotput.

Many of them had already qualified for the finals in other events but were named to compete in more than one event.

Munson vs. Chapman

GREENWICH, Conn., July 3 (AP)—Sherry Munson, captain-elect of the Yale golf team, faced Dick Chapman of Greenwich today in the deciding battle for the Connecticut amateur golf championship. Munson snapped the winning streak of Frank Ross of Wampanoag, a former champion, 4 and 2, in yesterday's quarterfinals and defeated James Lee of Ridgewood, captain-elect of the Georgetown University golf team, 1 up, in the semifinals. Chapman eliminated Duncan Edwards, his fellow townsman, 1 up in 20 holes, and then took Holly Mandly of Wethersfield, New England amateur champion, also 1 up, to reach the finals.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Cup of the Americas

IT IS pleasing to know that there is to be a match for the Cup of the Americas this year. Although this trophy is a comparatively new one, having been played for first in 1932, when a United States four inaugurated the series at Buenos Aires with a straight-game victory, it has already become one of the leading international prizes of the sport world. The Westchester Cup, which is open only to competition between United States and British teams, is the oldest and most renowned in the polo world; but the Cup of the Americas is entitled to be ranked in second place. Polo has advanced greatly in the Argentine during the past 15 years, making that country, the United States and Great Britain a strong trio to battle for world supremacy in this sport.

Underwood

Thomas Hitchcock Jr.

Challengers in Olympics

The challengers are now in Europe, where they are preparing to take part in the polo matches of the Olympic Games at Berlin next month. The team is a strong one and is well mounted and appears a favorite to take the Olympic title. In fact, it is expected that it will furnish the United States with as strong, if not stronger, opposition than was given the Americans by the British in their recent Westchester Cup series at Hurlingham. In 1931, a Santa Paula team visited the United States and captured Uncle Sam's open championship. On that team were Manuel Andrada and Andreas Gazzotti, and they will form a formidable half of the quartet which will ride out on International Field, Meadow Brook, next September intent on reversing the result of the 1932 series. As to their mounts, it might be noted that Argentine teams have always been noted for the high quality of their ponies, and this year will prove no exception.

To Battle for Places on American Four

Despite the fact that the United States has already put a "Big Four" in the field this year which has defended the Westchester Cup successfully, there is little chance that the same quartet will be selected to defend the Cup of the Americas. In the first place, it seems certain that Thomas Hitchcock Jr., who was unable to make the trip to England, will be on the four which meets the Argentine quartet. As to the rest of the four, Eric Pedley and Stewart B. Iglehart will be two leading candidates for positions, with Winston F. C. Guest, who captained the "Big Four" at Hurlingham, pretty sure of making the grade, and Michael Phipps, the fourth member of the "Big Four," the least likely to retain his place. The tryouts for two of the four places are sure to find a keen battle among the younger players who went abroad and those who failed to qualify.

Margin of Victory a Surprise

While the United States defended the Westchester Cup in straight games, the smallness of the margin of victory over Great Britain came as a surprise. The first game was won by a single goal and the second by only a two-goal margin. In the practice matches before the series, the big scores run up by the Americans indicated that it would be a runaway match; but such proved to be far from the case. Conceding that the British played a much stronger game than was expected of them, it must also be admitted that the American four hardly met the expectations of its followers, and, if the Argentines are to be defeated, the representatives of the Stars and Stripes will have to be stronger than the quartet which rode at Hurlingham last month.

New Group Of Californians On The Grass Courts

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—The California lawn tennis invasion of 1936, after a brilliant start in the national clay court tourney at Chicago, is now in full career on grass in the two tournaments here this week. Two of them are singles semifinalists in each of the tournaments, and all are still present in the doubles as well.

It is a brand new lot which compose the group of young men who have been selected to represent the Pacific coast this summer. Not one of them has ever been east before, but the quality of their play so far indicates that they are among the best who have made history for California in the past. All are active and vigorous, and several have displayed a game that has made trouble for high-ranked players among those who are opposing them.

Most notable of these is Robert Riggs of Hollywood, who is already national clay court champion, while his doubles partner, Wayne Sabin, also hailing from the motion picture colony, shares his honors, though somewhat different in style. They now hold down the places in the lower half of the semifinals in the historic Nassau Country Club invitation tournament at Glen Cove, and are also in the quarterfinals in the doubles. Riggs is a slight but lively player, somewhat of the build of Little Bill Johnston, and has already been compared in style with the former internationalist. He has a powerful service, but his greatest asset is his sharpshooting ability, as he controls well, and from both forehand and backhand, places the ball close to the lines with accuracy. Sabin, on the other hand, relies more on chops, and his ability to shorten his shots to pass over the net by a slight margin gives him many chances to draw his opponent far out of position.

Two other southern Californians are now the standard bearers of Stanford University, in the Eastern intercolegiate championships at Richmond County Country Club. Robert Underwood, of Los Angeles, is the leader, while his associate is William S. Seward of Pasadena. Both are semifinalists in the singles, in opposite halves, as the result of victories yesterday by Underwood over J. Norman Anderson, captain of the Dartmouth team, and by Seward over Hubert H. Hauck, the last of the Harvard group. Neither is quite accustomed to grass play as yet, and have had some trouble to adapt themselves to it. But their games are sound and with more practice, are likely to stand up well in the tournaments to come.

The balance of the group, all still surviving in the Glen Cove doubles, are Robert Harman, and Modeste B. Alloo, both of Berkeley, and John Law of Pasadena, paired with Gene Smith of Berkeley.

Harman and Smith reached the quarterfinals, in the singles, only to succumb to Sabin and Riggs, respectively, though the former took a set from Sabin. He is the biggest and most powerful of the invaders, but lacks the finesse and skill that characterize most of the others. He is much younger it seems, but is likely to develop with more practice.

Tyner Wins Marble Title

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 3 (AP)—Leonard Tyner of Chicago won the national marble tournament yesterday, defeating Frank Hawkins of Birmingham, Ala., 5 games to 2.

BASEBALL

Fenway Park, Tomorrow, 2 Games
First Game 1:30

Red Sox vs. Philadelphia

Seats at Fenway Park — Kenmore 0332

Lash Is Ready To Make Olympic Bid; Other Stars Set

PRINCETON, N. J., July 3 (AP)—Don Lash, the Indiana speedster who established a world two-mile record of 8m. 58.3s. on the Palmer Stadium track three weeks ago, returns to that speed-producing cinderpath today to seek a place on the United States Olympic squad.

The Hoosier runner is the No. 1 man in a field of 11 distance runners for the Olympic event which is being held in conjuncion with the national A. A. U. senior and junior track and field championships.

Named yesterday by the Olympic track and field committee on the basis of good performances through the season, were Tom Ottey of the Penn A. C., Philadelphia, Edwin C. Veysey of Colby College, Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A., Jack Warner of Minnesota and Thomas Deckard, Lash's Indiana teammate.

The Olympic 10,000 is not scheduled to start until about 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.), after the junior championships, which begin at 3 p. m. The senior championships follow tomorrow.

Some of the "edge" was taken from the senior program yesterday when A. A. U. officials announced the withdrawal of Ben Eastman, holder of the world half-mile record, from the 800-meter event. Eastman said business obligations required his presence in the West until the final Olympic trials next week.

Other stars, including Chuck Hornbostel of Indiana, John Woodruff of Pittsburgh, Ross Bush of Southern California and Charley Beetham of Ohio State in the 800, Jesse Owens in the sprints and broad jump, Ralph Metcalfe in the sprints, Forrest Towns in the high hurdles, Archie Williams and Jimmy Luvalle in the 400 meters, Glenn Cunningham, Bill Bonthron, Gene Venzke and Archie San Romani in the 1500 meters, are certain to be present according to Dan Ferris, A. A. U. secretary-treasurer.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	22	.690
Detroit	38	32	.543
Washington	39	33	.542
Cleveland	38	33	.535
Boston	38	34	.528
Chicago	31	37	.456
Philadelphia	24	44	.353
St. Louis	22	44	.333

Results July 2

Cleveland 14, St. Louis 6.
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 7, Chicago 1.
Washington 4, Philadelphia 3.
New York 8, Boston 7.

Mrs. Clegg Springs Upset

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 (AP)—Mrs. Catherine Kendig Clegg of Philadelphia, who upset Dorothy Workman of Los Angeles, the favorite, Thursday, moved into the semifinals of the middle states tennis tournament yesterday by beating Alison Harrison of Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2. Mrs. Clegg is pitted against Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, today. Miss Dean defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere of Southboro, 7—5, 7—5. The other semifinal match today brings together Patsy Henry, Los Angeles, and Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn.

Hokuf to Coach

GOLDEN, Colo., July 3 (AP)—President M. F. Coolbaugh announced yesterday that Steve Hokuf, former University of Nebraska and Boston professional league player, has been signed as football line coach at the Colorado School of Mines. Hokuf has been named in place of Jack Johnson, Detroit professional team tackle, who previously was signed. Johnson's contract with Detroit had another year to run and the organization declined to release him.

Two Aces in Three Days

PITTSBURGH, July 3 (AP)—Friends dubbed H. A. (Heinie) Kline 'Aces' today and they didn't refer to cards. On Tuesday at the 227-yard No. 6 hole of the Wildwood Country Club golf course he smashed a brassie shot into the cup for the first ace of his career. Yesterday Kline tined a No. 4 iron shot from the 170-yard No. 11 tee and the ball trickled in for another hole in one.

Bruce Campbell Comes Back To Help Cleveland

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is generally believed throughout the American League that the Cleveland Indians didn't have a chance in the 1936 pennant race, even from the start of the season, because they lacked the determination of a winning team. That may be true, but at least there is one Indian who can fight. His name is Bruce Campbell.

Three times this young Cleveland outfielder has been forced out of uniform. The third time, which occurred this year, they said he'd never play baseball again. Certainly it appeared that he would be lost to the Indians through the latter half of the flag race.

Bruce Campbell Day

But Campbell came back. On June 16, after being on the sidelines for more than a month, he joined the Indians in Cleveland and 15,000 fans turned out to celebrate "Bruce Campbell Day." A number of gifts were presented before the game and Bruce responded by making three hits.

Since returning to action, Campbell's batting average has climbed steadily. Perhaps not as consistently as some of the leaders, but fast enough to place his name among the first 20 batters. Out of his comeback there may develop the best season of his major league career.

The Indians are practically out of the pennant race, because the Yankees are so far ahead only one of the greatest upsets in big league history could stop them now. But the Tribe is in the thick of a battle for second place with Detroit, Washington and Boston, and Campbell's sensational comeback should be a leading factor inthis struggle.

Yesterday, Campbell had one of those "red letter days" in the life of a batsman. In a doubleheader against the Browns, Bruce made seven straight hits, six out of six in the first game and one for one in the second. His collection included six singles and a double. In the opener he batted home five runs to help his mates win, 14 to 6. After hitting safely on his first appearance in the second contest, Campbell retired and watched the Indians win by 4 to 2.

Record Is Seven

The major league record for most number of base hits in a single game is held by Wilbert Robinson, former Brooklyn manager, who punched out seven on June 10, 1892, playing with Baltimore. At that time Baltimore was a member of the National League. Robinson's hits were six singles and a double. Many players have made six hits in one game.

That double victory put Cleveland in fourth place in the American League standing. Washington took third position by beating the Athletics, 4 to 3. Detroit held second by winning over Chicago, 7 to 1. The Red Sox lost to the Yankees again, 8 to 7, for their seventh consecutive defeat, and dropped into the second division.

The Cardinals clung to their slim half-a-game lead over the Cubs in the National League flag race yesterday by nosing out the Pirates, 4 to 2, behind Dizzy Dean. It was Dean's fourteenth triumph of the season, as compared with four defeats.

The Cubs stopped the Cincinnati Reds, 8 to 6, in 13 innings, after they had won seven straight. The defeat knocked the Reds back into fifth place. The Giants, by capturing the final game of their Boston series, went into the first division again. The Giants won in the ninth inning, 7 to 6. The Phillies beat the Dodgers, 5 o 0, with Buck Walters yielding only four hits.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	44	26	.629
Chicago	42	25	.627
Pittsburgh	39	32	.549
New York	38	32	.543
Cincinnati	36	31	.537
Boston	33	39	.458
Philadelphia	24	46	.343
Brooklyn	23	48	.324

Results July 2

Chicago 8, Cincinnati 6 (13 innings).
Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 0.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 2.
New York 7, Boston 6.

Germany Wins a Race

OSLO, July 3 (AP)—The yacht Germany defeated Indian Scout, an American boat, by 1m. 22s. in the third day's race for the Gold Cup yesterday. The field was reduced to the yachts Indian Scout, Germany, and Sweden, under the rule that only those who win at least one first in the initial three days of competition may stay in the race. Two more wins will give Indian Scout the cup.

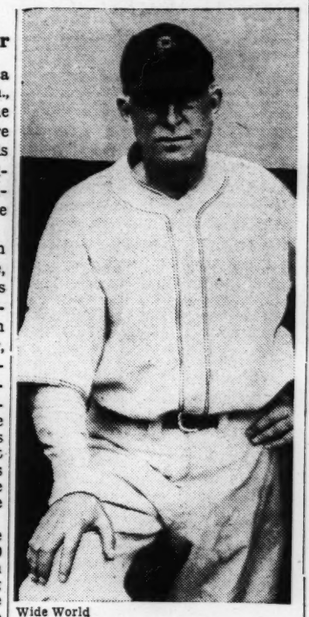
Holder of Gold Lifetime Pass

Former Star Is Now Winfield (Kan.) Farmer

WHILE he is now listed as a farmer at Winfield, Kan., Fred L. Clarke, one of the 194 major-league players who are holders of gold lifetime passes, is still interested in baseball and is always on the lookout for some promising young talent to send up to the majors.

It was back in 1894 that he began his major-league career. Louisville, which was then one of the cities making up the National League circuit, was the team he started on and, as was the case with Wagner, he spent all of his active major-league days in that city and Pittsburgh. When the club was transferred to the Smoky City, Clarke added the managerial duties to his playing and he was one of the most successful of his time. During his handling of the team it won three National League pennants and one world championship.

As a player he ranked among the best of outfielders and he was a .300 hitter. He is one of the few batsmen with a mark of .400 or better during a season as he turned in an average of .406 for 1897. His life-time average was .315. His life-time record follows:



Wide World

Fred L. Clarke

League Record

Year	Club	G	AB	R	H	SB	Ave
1894	Louisville Nationals	76	316	55	87	24	.275
1895	Louisville Nationals	132	556	94	197	36	.354
1896	Louisville Nationals	131	517	93	169	32	.327
1897	Louisville Nationals	129	525	122	213	60	.406
1898	Louisville Nationals	147	598	115	190	66	.318
1899	Louisville Nationals	147	601	124	209	47	.348
1900	Pittsburgh Nationals	103	398	85	112	18	.281
1901	Pittsburgh Nationals	128	525	118	166	22	.316
1902	Pittsburgh Nationals	114	461	104	148	34	.321
1903	Pittsburgh Nationals	102	427	88	150	21	.351
1904	Pittsburgh Nationals	70	278	51	85	11	.306
1905	Pittsburgh Nationals	137	525	95	157	24	.299
1906	Pittsburgh Nationals	110	417	69	129	18	.309
1907	Pittsburgh Nationals	144	501	97	145	37	.289
1908	Pittsburgh Nationals	151	551	83	146	24	.265
1909	Pittsburgh Nationals	152	550	97	158	31	.287
1910	Pittsburgh Nationals	118	429	57	113	12	.263
1911	Pittsburgh Nationals	101	392	73	127	10	.324
1913	Pittsburgh Nationals	9	13	0	1	0	.077
1914	Pittsburgh Nationals	2	2	0	0	0	.000
1915	Pittsburgh Nationals	1	2	0	1	0	.500
	Totals for 21 years	2204	8584	1620	2703	527	.315

World Series Record

		G	AB	R	H	SB	Ave
1909	Pittsburgh Nationals	7	19	7	4	3	.210

U. S. Schoolboys Continue to Win In Henley Races

HENLEY - ON - THAMES, Eng., July 3 (AP)—America's three crack scholastic eights continued their triumphant progress in the Thames College Cup competition of the Royal Henley Regatta today but the Union Boat Club of Boston suffered elimination in the semifinals for the Grand Challenge Cup.

Offsetting the Union Boat Club's defeat by the Leander Club by a one-length margin in 7m. 17s., Kent (Conn.) School, Tabor Academy of Marion, Mass., and Browne and Nichols School of Cambridge, Mass., all swept into the semifinals of Thames Challenge Cup racing.

Tabor advanced in easiest fashion, beating the Quintin Boat Club's "B" shell by three lengths in 7:45 for the mile and five-sixteenths. Browne and Nichols defeated St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, by a length and a quarter in 7:47 while Kent, clocked in the extremely fast time of 7:38, conquered the Imperial College Boat Club by three quarters of a length.

Leander's victory over the Boston boat sent the Londoners into the Grand Challenge Cup finals against the Zurich Rowing Club crew from Switzerland.

The duel between Kent and the Imperial College representatives, rowed in a driving rain, was one of the closest of the three days competition. The winner was in doubt up to the final 100 yards. Kent showed in front by a few feet after the first half mile and finished with a burst that enabled the Americans to hold off the Imperials' belated challenge.

Browne and Nichols followed with an easy victory. They led St. Catherines from the start and gradually increased their margin over the rest of the course and wound up with a spectacular spurt to cross the finish line with plenty of reserve.

Tabor made it three straight for the Americans with a decisive triumph over a husky Quintin boatload. The Americans' peppy cheers after each race have drawn the plaudits of the crowd.

The English crews reply by rapping the sides of their boats and call: "Oh, well rowed, you chaps."

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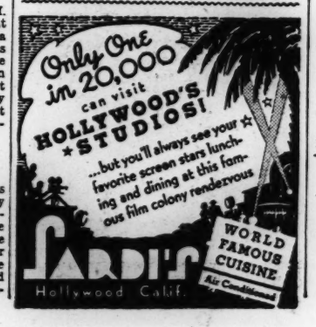

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Rhode Island's Tercentenary

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

IN ONE way it is hard to make the founding of the Rhode Island colony seem to us an actual event. It is not hard to imagine the lay of the land that Roger Williams and his party selected. The two streams, and their junction at which he settled, are still to be traced, and the long, steep ridge that rose close to the east of them is easily noticed.

To imagine some of their primitive ways of living is also easy, and it is no effort to think of some of the domestic occupations as realities, as the first families subsisted almost wholly on food grown on their own land and were clothed in wool and linen that was grown, spun and woven by the men and women who wore them. Difficulty is met at once, however, when we look back over the stretch of 300 years and attempt to make their religious and community problems seem real and important, as they were then to them.

Full Freedom Has Long Prevailed

For many generations in America such matters have been a part of the adjusted and accepted order of things. People in communities both large and small have found laws and creeds so liberally related that freedom in these directions seems complete. With such a tradition extending back five or six generations, it is no wonder that it seems unreal to read of churchmen who would condemn and destroy dissenting opinions, and who would punish or expel those who held them. Yet, it was this last attitude that drove from England the people by whom Massachusetts was settled, people who themselves proved as intolerant of dissent in their own group, as were those from whom they escaped by sailing far to the western wilderness.

These Puritans insisted that all who would share in civil affairs should belong to their church and that the church was the community's government. It was this rigid and exclusive dominence of a church establishment which led to the breaking away of three churches in 1635 and the starting of a new colony which later became Connecticut. During the months of this migration headed by the pastors of those churches, another minister, Roger Williams, was ordered to quit the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He had not only objected to the control of civil affairs by the church, but had insisted on the rights of all citizens to belong to whatever church they liked, or to none at all. Such beliefs convicted him of heresy and proved his unfitness to live with the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay Colony—in their opinion.

The First Community of Its Kind

So when Williams and his five companions set up their tiny community at the head of the Providence River, they were starting the first community where there was complete freedom of conscience and where churches had no authority in civil matters. We are led to believe that these essentials took first place in the thought of Roger Williams, the idealist. Perhaps they were equally strong with his associate, William Harris, who had a keener regard for material things. Both believed that the land they desired should be fairly bought from the Indians, rather than acquired by force or deception. Mutual good will was established by the red men and the white, and a steady growth of prosperity followed for the little group as it sold and shipped to the West Indies its lumber and farm products. It was fifty years before this trade came to be a considerable factor in the life of the town, after that shipping grew to be more and more important and the craft of Providence owners became well known in ports of the Far East during the later 1700's.

Reminiscent Street Signs

Last week we mentioned in these columns the numerous cross streets that run east from Main Street, up the sharp slopes of a long ridge. This thickly settled section contains names which are reminiscent of the kindly character that led this venture, and among them are the street signs at Benefit and Benevolent Streets, picturesquely attached to the trunk of a great maple tree.

The home of Stephen Hopkins (1707-1785), built in 1742, is situated on one of those steep streets that run east, up the ridge we have just mentioned. He seems to have been the most versatile and eminent citizen of this colony and, in addition to holding many political offices and being elected Governor ten times, he was Chief Justice of its Supreme Court and signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was the first chancellor of Rhode Island College, which was later to become Brown University, and was conspicuous for his scholarship and for the possession of an extraordinary library.

This house originally stood at the foot of the hill, but happily was moved rather than demolished when business appropriated that section. Now the property of the state, it has been placed in custody of the local branch of the Society of Colonial Dames, which keeps it open to the public at stated times.

Two visits of Washington to this Stephen Hopkins home are recorded, one in 1776 and another in 1781. This is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, Providence residence which has been well preserved. Striking is the modesty of this home compared with the pretentious establishments built by affluent merchants of Hopkins's time and a little later. Eminent as he was as a citizen, his talent was directed rather to public service than to the acquisition of great wealth.

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Very definitely there are seasonal fabrics for window draperies, and there are styles in using them that change from year to year. Typical of this summer's weaves and manners of use are those seen in this group. Noticed in order, beginning with the left, their description follows:

1. A design and an arrangement appropriate for French decoration. The pattern is formed of white laurel branches drawn out into a diamond-shaped lattice on a dark green ground. The material has a sheenlike satin but is really mohair. A white satin lining and facing and white satin under draperies give that elaboration the French so greatly enjoy. The curved and star-studded valance and corresponding tie-backs are also very Gallic.

2. This rough-spun chevron weave of silky synthetic yarns is so loomed as to be semi-transparent. Each design uses two colors and two tones of each color. The choice is between brown and green, chrome and green, blue and gold. It is a material for a dainty decoration and would be attractive in a young girl's bedroom, particularly if this were modern. From Fowler, Dick & Walker. Numbers 1, 2 and 4 from Marshall Field.

3. Spun rayon draperies in graduating tones of blue. The jagged outlines of the horizontal stripes are limned with white, bringing them into relation with the white walls, the ivory table and the chair upholstered in white chama with a piping of blue. These side curtains are appropriately designed for rooms decorated in the modern style and on account of their color and their wavelike lines would suit a window overlooking the sea.

4. Draperies of printed mohair, faced with plain white mohair. The background color is green and against it golden-yellow leaves and white blossoms form a handsome design. It is available also in other colors. These hangings are well suited to Georgian or Federal rooms and also to average, homelike apartments in no very specific style, either in town or the country.

Summer Drapery Fabrics for 1936

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

DRAPERIES may be called the Greek Chorus in the drama of interior decoration. They are the lyrical element, the chanting voices that weave into one web or plan the episodes enacted by groups of chairs, couches, tables, desks, cabinets and ornaments. Draperies are interpretative and they merge individual pieces and groups into a plot, or what we call an interior.

In technique, in theme, in texture they are perennially new, for every season impresses upon them certain temporary aspects, the style of the moment. Even though some of them are designed reminiscently to express the trends of past periods, they are often woven of yarns unknown to those periods, on machines then undreamed of, and are colored with dyes which bloom only in chemical laboratories.

What characteristics are drapery fabrics exhibiting this year?

The counters are covered with silk damasks, brocades, boudoir silks, taffeta, satin, faille, chenille, moiré, mohairs, cretonnes, chintzes, linens, poplins, denim and homespuns. These textures are worked out in pure silk, cotton and linen and in the synthetic yarns and also in combinations of natural and laboratory fibres. Many of the materials have been processed by means of one or more of the new finishes which are a particularly important feature of fabrics this summer. By these means textiles are made unshrinkable, tub- and sun-fast, crush-resistant, water-repellant.

Floral Patterns Dominate

Very noticeable is the predominance of floral patterns in all printed goods, to the exclusion of geometrics and scenic designs except as the latter may occur in nursery fabrics and in materials for the sportsman. In novelty weaves, chevrons, plaids, checks, stripes, dots and complex combinations of these elements occur. Quilt-woven and matelasse surfaces are high style.

Colors, on the whole, are strong. Instead of pastels we have wine, eggplant, ocher, sepia, coral, yellow, orange, copper, gold, bright red, bright green, navy, brown, mulberry. A good deal of turquoise is offered, however; also pink, rose, seafoam, aqua and periwinkle. Many linens and cretonnes show great splashy patterns in the nasturtium range of tones against natural backgrounds, which are also used effectively with rose and gold patterning.

This great variety of materials may be either an inspiration or an embarrassment, according to whether or not the purchaser approaches this wealth with a clear conception of what she needs. A beautiful fabric will not appear beautiful when hung in the windows of a room to which it is unsuited. The beauty must be not only intrinsic but relative, that is, it must demonstrate by the scale and character of its pattern the architecture of the room, complete its color scheme, corroborate its period and express its function.

Suiting Material to Place

If we study these requirements one by one we realize that before choosing our draperies we must analyze the room they are to adorn. Is it stately, average or quaint? We must know what color key we wish to establish; what period, if any, the furniture represents; whether we desire to be seclusive in it or social—to express a group life or a private one.

Stately rooms should have their stateliness accentuated by formal fabrics. Textured rather than decorated surfaces are in keeping. Stripes, too, are formal and are effective in calling attention to the impressive height of ceilings and windows. Self-patterned materials such as brocades, damasks and moirés have the quiet, unassertive elegance of people satisfied with things as they long have been.

An average home is more alert, more forward-looking, more interested in gay and novel effects. It is happy in draperies of flowered chintz and cretonne, in printed linens and poplins. The size of the motifs in the decoration should be in scale with the room. A large pattern is grotesque in a small room and a small pattern is trivial in a large one.

To quaint and picturesque architecture and furniture belong particularly cotton plaids and checks, novelty crashes, homespuns, and mountain and peasant handwork.

Must Blend With Color Scheme

Color for the draperies should be selected in accord with the walls, paint and floor covering. They should be chosen also according to the direction in which the windows face; according to the colors in the landscape beyond the windows, when it has the beauty of open country, woods, garden or ocean. Sunny exposures require cool, receding colors, whereas north windows need yellows, yellow-reds and the advancing, self-assertive hues.

During the greater part of summer and much of the autumn the colors in the open country and woods are seen against a background of many shades of green and they strike brilliant notes of yellow, beige, gold, brown, mauve, stone-gray and white, all seen most of the time under a suffusion of blue. Nature's tones are usually so brilliant that subduing fabrics are the most refreshing ones in all exposures except the north.

The writer saw recently in a country house a living room which looked westward out on farm country rolling up to distant hills. The curtains were a purplish-brown chintz patterned in peach, pale green and "may wine." These tones were taken up again, singly, in the upholstery, and added to by flicks of brighter color. Set off by walls painted colonial green the total effect was that of a shaded bower. In a north room having a similar view a different scheme would be advisable. For instance, canary-yellow draperies patterned in geranium-red and white.

Gardens are so colorful that windows which look out upon them are best when regarded merely as frames for the picture and are curtained in pale, neutral colors and unpatterned textures.

The seashore is painted gray, beige and mother-of-pearl and is seen under a canopy which varies from brilliant blue to indigo and gold-illumined cloud froth. Windows in seaside cottages can be brilliantly curtained, in the color-key of the view, heightened. A scale of beige, ocher, orange and sepia is delightful—and recalls the sailing vessels in many of the Seven Seas. Blue patterned with gold and rose can be wonderful. Navy with white looks like a spanking breeze and hurrying waves. Sunset colors are exquisite in soft fabrics.

Not many nautical patterns are available in drapery materials, so the symbolism, so far as fabrics are concerned, has chiefly to be expressed by colors. However, horizontal linear designs seem more appropriate than florals, for they give a sense of the flatness of the beach and also of the restless motion of the sea. Most designs of this kind are found in woven goods. Glazed surfaces should be avoided as they are sensitive to dampness.

Taste Controls, Not Tradition

Although the period of a room influences the choice of its textiles, this is a matter of taste rather than of absolute historical accuracy, for we do not produce many materials that imitate those that were spun, woven and embroidered by hand. The French eighteenth century is suited by formal draperies of silk and satin. Spanish and Italian formal styles call for patterned velvets whereas informal ones wear homespun well. English Georgian rooms are admirably served by printed cottons and linens, particularly those that show a Far-Eastern influence.

Maple furniture, at least in its early American versions, gains intelligent co-operation from homespuns, candlewicking, gaily patterned cottons and linens, and all peasant and primitive ideas and techniques. Modern decoration demands restfulness and order and, being opposed to ornament, is interested in texture rather than pattern.

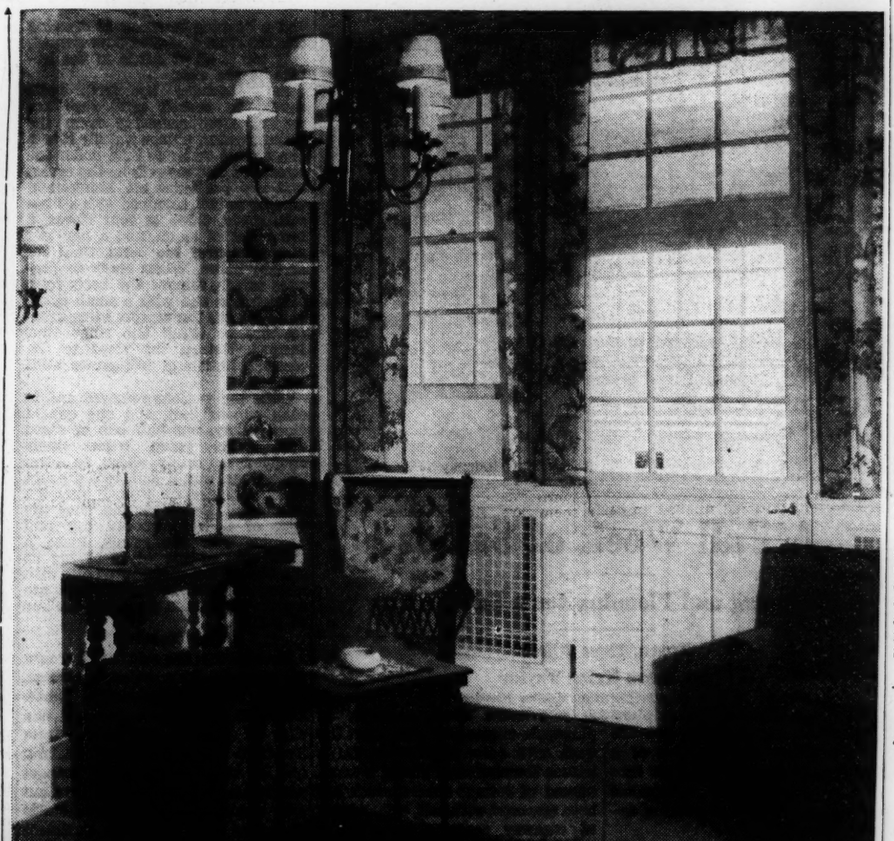
Within each of these categories can be found various materials adapted in particular to the different rooms that compose a home. For example, a textile to be satisfactory in a living room must be so simple that it does not add a confusing medley of lines and planes to a layout which is necessarily complex in the matter of furniture and ornaments. Dining rooms, on the contrary, because they have a rigid arrangement of heavy pieces, are assisted by patterned fabrics that elaborate and add complexity to an uninteresting floor plan. Also they should repeat or play up with contrasts the colors in the china.

Bedrooms are perhaps the most favorable rostrums for drapery fabrics. Like dining rooms, their floor plans are stiff and therefore permit an orgy of pattern and color in decoration. The bed, moreover, offers a unique opportunity to use draperies in a graceful manner. Such covers and canopies are often identical with the curtains and should always bear an obvious relationship to them. Because the bedroom is personal, its man or woman occupant is justified in carrying out the most individualized treatments.

Many drapery trimmings are offered. Fringes, braids, tassels, beads and cords, await the enthusiast. The newest valances are faced with mirrors, but on the whole, valances have yielded favor to rods that swing into the room like cranes. They are very practical at a season when winds and rain threaten weather-exposed spaces.

The use of Venetian blinds and of decorated window shades instead of glass curtains has won approval this summer, a fashion which gives to side drapes a greater importance than they have generally received in the warm months.

Modern decoration likes to treat a row of windows like a unit. This gives great importance to the chosen fabric, for when these curtains are drawn they may nearly cover one wall.



Photograph Courtesy of Curtain and Drapery Buyer. Drapery Fabric, L. C. Chase

The door, set closely between two windows, created a problem for the curtain hanger which has been cleverly met by keeping the draperies sill length and leaving the door undraped. A valance, however, gives unity to the group. The material is demi-glazed chintz in Chinese red and jade or brown and plum. It is suited to any informal room of English or American type furnished with mahogany or walnut. By Textile High School, Manhattan.

Pictured above is the Betsey Williams house, built in 1772 on a farm bought in 1662 by a son of Roger Williams. The house and farm were bequeathed by Miss Williams to the city in 1871 and now the area is a public park. At the right is shown the old home of Stephen Hopkins, described in the adjoining text, where the street signs above are also mentioned.

New England's Small Houses

NUMEROUS volumes have been published picturing and describing the old homes of New England. Some of these books are concerned chiefly with historical subjects, and so show selected buildings which are associated with important personages or events. Thus there may be a wide variety of types, modest and pretentious alike being included.

Other publications are designed to show architectural types and find those of strongest character among the more costly homes. From both these approaches; the large house is likely to take the major position in the picture. Now has appeared a book, "A Small House in the Sun," by Samuel Chamberlain, published by Hastings House, New York, at $4.00. In this many photographs are devoted almost entirely to the dwellings that none could think of as mansions, but rather as sheltering both modesty and dignity in their owners.

✦ ✦ ✦

Already well known through his architectural sketches in Spain, France, and England, as well as for his admirable etchings of architectural subjects, Mr. Chamberlain has now taken to the camera and given us well toward 200 views of New England homes and settings. Since these settings may be either the countryside or village, suggestions of both are given in the large, together with a few churches, stores and even streets, in both their summer and winter aspects.

But for the most part, it is individual houses which he shows, grouping them loosely by types. Among those of gambrel roofs we become conscious of subtle effects gained by slight changes in their angles and in the proportions of height, width and length. Curiously it seems, Vermont contributes but one subject while Connecticut and Massachusetts provide the rest.

It is the pitch roofed house to which the term "Cape Cod type" has been attached that is found throughout New England. If one were a stranger to this form, it would seem impossible that so many different effects could be produced by the slight variations in this simplest of all of the New England types.

✦ ✦ ✦

With its single chimney, a central door facing the street and two windows on each side balancing precisely—these seem conditions which must result in a monotonous and characterless succession of homes. If one did not know already this was untrue, a glance at the series of artistic photographs would make it clear, for here is the diversity and delight in abundance.

Two-story houses may be either gabled or gambreled roofs and both are here, some surrounded coldly in deep snows, others darkened by the shade of summer foliage, while some are overhung by bare branches whose leaves cover the ground.

Apparently with ease and actuated by a keen artistic sense, Mr. Chamberlain has made a happy contribution to the pictorial records of New England homes. Truly, the sun seems to shine in every picture in this large-paged record of "A Small House in the Sun."

C. G. B.

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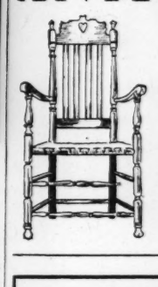
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Those interested in redecorating or making household improvements will find the articles on this page most helpful. They will also find the advertisers most willing to be of service.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

For the Morning Take-Off—Waffles? Cinnamon Buns?

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Summer Breakfasts Worth Getting Up For

These Are Dainty and Attractive But Sturdy Enough for Athletes

By Betty Wells

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BRIGHT summer mornings are an incentive to get up early for a good breakfast. Those of us who take an early turn in the garden or a walk in the woods are ready for a breakfast that will "stick to the ribs."

How good it is to start the meal off with fruit—fruit with a little variation from what we have been accustomed to all winter. Plump prunes with a dash of lemon juice and cinnamon, fresh pineapple, pink rhubarb, bright red strawberries, such a variety of fruit adds a refreshing note to any breakfast.

And don't forget to use fruits in muffins too. They're delicious! Hot breads for breakfast provide a way to use sour milk—if you have that problem—in baking powder biscuits, and waffles, as well as in muffins.

If these beautiful warm mornings make you so ambitious that you yearn for a breakfast of homemade cinnamon buns or golden brown doughnuts, I would like to share two of the best recipes I know. A trick for both of these is to prepare them the day before (better hide what you need for breakfast!). The next morning they can be quickly reheated to a puffy lightness in the oven. I use a small portable oven for this purpose every morning and it is no trouble at all to have delicious hot breads. They are ready by the time the rest of the breakfast is on the table.

Cinnamon Buns

Dissolve
1 to 2 yeast cakes and
2 tablespoons sugar in
2 cups lukewarm milk, add
3 cups flour. Beat until perfectly smooth. Let rise in a warm place until double in bulk. Add
2 tablespoons sugar, creamed with
4 tablespoons fat
1 teaspoon salt and
2 tablespoons honey; slowly add enough flour to make a moderately stiff dough. Knead. Let rise. Roll to ⅛ inch thickness. Brush with butter, sprinkle with mixture of
¾ to 1 cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
cup currants
½ cup raisins. Roll as for jelly roll and cut in 2-inch lengths. Arrange, cut side down, in pie pans lined with mixture of
cup brown sugar and
tablespoons melted butter. When light, bake in moderate oven (400°) about 20 minutes.

Plain Muffins

Sift
cups flour, measure and sift twice with
teaspoons baking powder
¼ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt. Mix
1 egg
1 cup milk
¼ cup melted butter together an combine with dry ingredients Fill oiled muffin tins two-thirds full. Bake in moderately hot oven (400°) 15 to 20 minutes for small muffins; 25 to 30 for large muffins. Yield: 24 small muffins.

Variations for Plain Muffins

Apple—Add 1 cup finely chopped fresh apple to sifted ingredients.

Bacon—Cut 2 thin slices of bacon in small pieces, measure ¼ cup and fry slightly. Use bacon and the fat in place of the butter in plain muffins.

Blueberry—Add 2 tablespoons sugar and ¾ cup fresh berries to sifted ingredients.

Cheese—Add ½ cup grated cheese to sifted dry ingredients.

Chocolate—Melt 1½ squares chocolate and add to combined ingredients and stir lightly to give marble effect.

Corn Meal—Substitue ¾ cup corn meal and 1¼ cups flour for 2 cups flour in sour-milk muffins.

Date—Add ½ cup chopped dates to sifted dry ingredients.

Jelly—Drop ¼ to ½ teaspoon jelly on each muffin when placed in oven.

Orange—Add 1 cup diced orange to sifted dry ingredients.

Peanut Butter—Substitute ⅓ cup peanut butter for butter of plain muffins. Cut the peanut butter into sifted dry ingredients.

Raisin and Nut—Add ¼ cup chopped raisins and ¼ cup chopped nuts to sifted dry ingredients.

Whole Wheat—Substitute 1 cup whole wheat flour and 1 cup white flour for the 2 cups flour in sour-milk muffins. Brown sugar improves the flavor.

Sour-Milk Muffins

Substitute sour milk,
½ teaspoon soda and
2 teaspoons baking powder for the sweet milk and 4 teaspoons baking powder in Plain Muffins.

Standard Waffles

Sift
2 cups flour, measure and sift twice with
4 teaspoons baking powder and
¾ teaspoon salt. Combine
1½ cups milk
4 tablespoons melted butter and
2 beaten egg yolks. Add to the sifted dry ingredients, mixing only until smooth. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Drop by spoonfuls on hot, slightly oiled waffle iron. Cake flour gives a very crisp waffle. Yield: Six waffles.

Sour Milk Waffles

Substitute sour milk
¾ teaspoon soda and
1 teaspoon baking powder for sweet milk and 4 teaspoons baking powder in Standard Waffles.

Baking Powder Biscuits

Sift
2 cups flour, measure and sift twice with
4 teaspoons baking powder and
¾ teaspoon salt. Cut in
4 tablespoons fat quickly until coarse in appearance. Gradually add
⅔ to ¾ cup milk, mixing lightly to a smooth, soft dough. Turn onto a slightly floured board and pat or roll ½ to ¾ inch thick. Cut with floured cutter and place close together on an unoiled baking sheet. Bake in a hot oven (450°) about 15 minutes. 15 Medium biscuits.

Sour Milk Biscuits

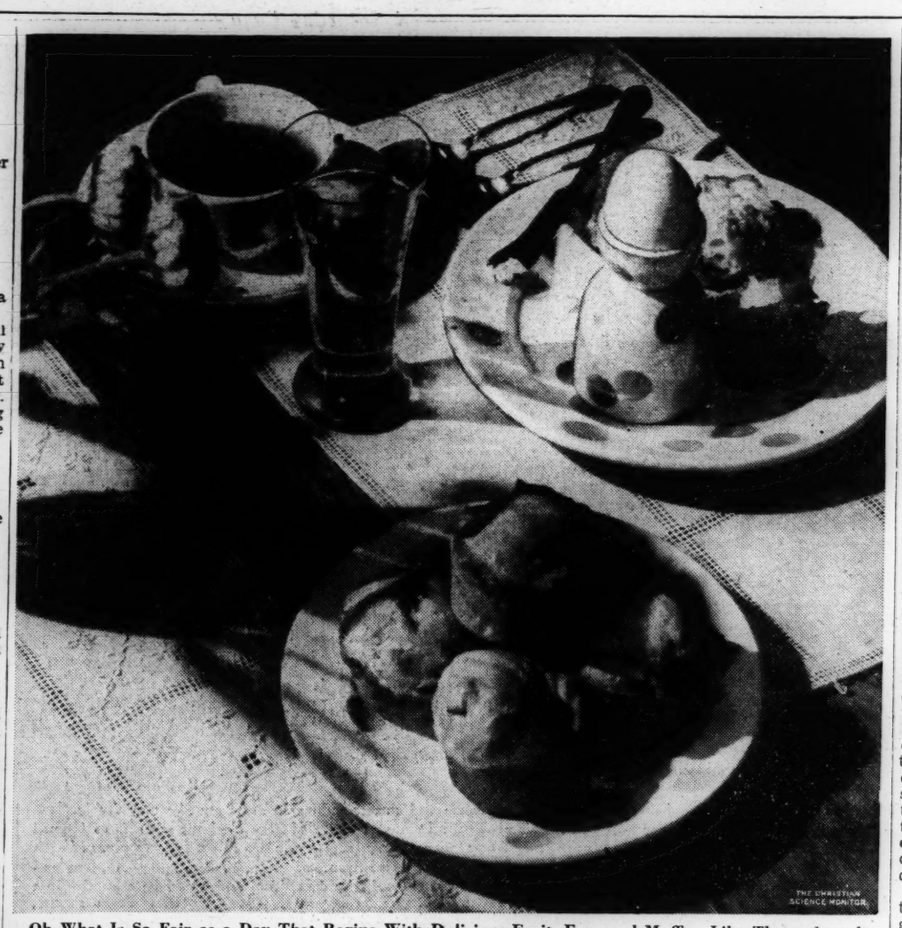
Substitute sour milk and
½ teaspoon soda and
2 teaspoons baking powder for the sweet milk and baking powder in the Baking Powder Biscuit.

Southern Beaten Biscuits

Mix and sift
2 cups flour
¾ teaspoon salt,
½ teaspoon sugar, cut in
¼ cup fat, add
½ cup very cold milk to make a stiff dough,
Roll and fold 20 minutes until it blisters, pops and is very smooth. Roll ¼ to ⅛ inch thick, cut with a small biscuit cutter and prick with a fork. Place on slightly oiled baking sheet and bake in a moderate oven (375°) 35 and 45 minutes. Yield: One and a half dozen.

Doughnuts

Sift
4 cups flour, measure and sift twice with
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg. Beat
2 eggs slightly, add
1 cup sugar and blend well. Add dry ingredients alternately with combined
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons melted fat and
½ teaspoon vanilla. Add sufficient flour to handle, keeping dough as soft as possible. Roll lightly ¼ to ⅛ inch thick; cut with floured cutter. Fry in deep fat (365°) three minutes, turning frequently. Drain on absorbent paper. Keep in covered jar.



Oh What Is So Fair as a Day That Begins With Delicious Fruit, Eggs and Muffins Like These, Served on Cool Looking China and Linen

A Full Week of Salads

Marketing and Planning for a Salad a Day

First of Three Articles

By Irene Krieg Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE first consideration in planning for the week's salads is the marketing and selection of a supply to last the week and thus make salad planning economical and simple, as well as offering appetizing variations.

For next week's salad menu the following items will be selected in quantities sufficient to provide for the number being served:

Jar of assorted olives
Can of pimiento
Large can of sliced pineapple
Head of lettuce
Bunch of medium-sized beets
Bunch of green onion
Head of new cabbage
Bunch of celery
Few apples
Few oranges
Cottage cheese
Eggs
Package of lemon flavored gelatin
Walnut meats

If homemade dressings are used, it is advisable to see that there is a quantity of salad oil, mustard, vinegar, and spices on hand as an assortment of dressings such as French dressing, mayonnaise, or boiled dressing may be desired. If commercial dressings are used it is well to inventory the cupboard and if the supply is low, add a jar of the family's favorite brand to the above shopping list.

As soon as the full basket of groceries reaches the kitchen, it is a good tme to prepare some of them ready for use. The head lettuce may be washed with cold water, the heart removed and the water be allowed to run in and through the leaves, after which it is shaken and placed in the hydrator or other covered vessel to remain cold and crisp. Celery keeps best if rinsed and stood in a jar of water in a cold place. It is usually best to separate and scrub the stalks as they are needed. The green onions may be cleaned, wrapped in a damp napkin and laid with the lettuce.

The cottage cheese should be removed from the carton and packed in a screw-top jar for storing in the refrigerator. The cans of pimiento, pineapple, and olives should be stored in the refrigerator until needed. Upon opening and using some of the contents, it is advisable to store the remainder in its own juice in tightly covered jars. The eggs, of course, are kept cold in the usual manner, while the balance of the purchases need not be chilled until prepared and ready for serving.

With the Sunday Dinner

As the Sunday dinner is generally a heavy meal, a light, tasty salad is a welcome accompaniment, so pineapple-cheese salad will start the week with color and flavor. On a lettuce foundation is placed a small mound of cottage cheese which has been seasoned with salt, a sprinkling of caraway seeds, a scraping of onion, or if the chives are green in the garden, finely chopped, they are a welcome addition. Each slice of pineapple is cut into three sections and stood on ends, evenly spaced around the cheese with the round side out. A narrow ring of pimiento is placed on the top of each mound and a heaping teaspoon of dressing fills the ring. A stuffed olive garnish may top it all or nestle in the lettuce at the side.

Early Monday the fresh beets should be cooked until they are tender. After removing from the boiling water, plunge quickly into a pan of cold water or hold under the stream of cold water from the faucet and slip the skins off. Bring mild vinegar to boil, seasoned with a little salt, sugar, three or four cloves, a few slices of onion, and a bay leaf and pour over the beets. Chill for several hours. When ready to prepare salads, remove the beets from the solution and with a small sharp knife cut out the centers being careful not to break the rings thus formed. Return the rings to the pickling bath and refrigerate until needed.

Cube the sections removed and to each cup of beet, add one cup of diced celery, one-half cup of diced apple, one green onion finely chopped or thinly sliced to form little rings, and a sufficient amount of mayonnaise or French dressing to moisten. Before serving, chop the yolk of a hard cooked egg and sprinkle over the salads. Place a thick ring of the white of egg at the top of the mound and fill with mayonnaise. Plain green olives are a suitable garnish placed in the bed of lettuce.

By Tuesday

By Tuesday, the crisp head of new cabbage will be a welcome change. Shred very fine, sprinkle lightly with salt and sugar, and add one slice of pineapple (reserved from Sunday's salad) cut into bits, and one or two medium sized oranges which have been sectioned and cut into small pieces, and three stalks of celery cut fine with sufficient mayonnaise to hold together. Toss ingredients lightly until well blended. This salad may be served on lettuce or without the garnishing base.

Since apples are always refreshing, the Wednesday salad is easily put together by using equal parts of diced apple and celery held together with mayonnaise and garnished with a sprinkling of chopped walnuts with ripe olives at the side.

It is time now to get out the beet rings and the cottage cheese which have been storing in the refrigerator. Thursday's salad will be colorful stuffed beets. Allow a whole beet ring for each serving and fill with cottage cheese which has been salted and flavored with small amount of chopped pimiento. Serve whole on a bed of lettuce, or if preferred, in halves or sliced thin and arranged in petal fashion with a mound of dressing in the center and new green onions as a garnish.

Eggs Are Plentiful

Eggs are plentiful now so the family may as well enjoy them in an occasional salad. Friday's is somewhat hearty and may be made the base for a cold plate. Cut cold hard-cooked eggs crosswise and remove yolks, mashing them while blending with mayonnaise. Season with a few drops of onion juice, salt and a little vinegar and add very finely chopped celery equal to half the amount of prepared yolk. Fill the whites with the yolk paste, piling it high in mounds. Slice stuffed olives in thin rings and circle them around each egg at the connecting line between yolk and white base. Two halves make a serving and are attractive when set in a bed of shredded lettuce with celery hearts to garnish.

Saturday is clean-up day, so the contents of the refrigerator come in for an overhauling. To one package of lemon gelatin add two cups of assorted left-overs, one teaspoon salt and one tablespoon lemon juice or vinegar with one cup of boiling water to dissolve gelatin and one cup of cold water. The cabbage should be grated or run through a coarse food chopper; celery, beets, pimiento should be cut very fine. Allow to set in a quart mold and serve at the table garnished with lettuce and cottage cheese which has been fashioned into balls alternating with the assorted olives and green onions which remain on hand.

The sequence in which these salads are served may be changed to suit the meat and vegetable courses, since a vegetable would not appear both cooked and uncooked at the same meal, and the egg salad would not be served as an accompaniment to an omelette or other egg dish. Thus, with a definite plan for salads, the ingredients for the entire week may be selected at one time and be used to pleasing advantage with economy and variety.

Mother and Daughter Frocks

These gay summery dresses, made of bright prints Sanforized shrunk, are designed by Lanz of Salzburg in mother and daughter pairs, to express the spirit of the Austrian Tyrol. Crisp organdie sleeves and aprons, the traditional fitted bodice and full skirt—every detail adheres closely to the charming style worn in Austrian villages. These and other gay Tyrolean garments are now carried by some of the more exclusive shops, or could be made at home from some of these attractive prints.

Cutting Quilt Patterns

I find that quilt patterns are easy to cut if a piece of sandpaper is placed with the rough side next to the material. Neither the pattern nor the material will then slip.

(Mrs.) H. M. C., Illinois

Permanent Tape Measure

I glued a new tape measure along the front of the sewing machine and put a coat of clear varnish over the entire top of the machine. This gave me a permanent tape measure when sewing and time is not wasted in jumping up to find one.

(Mrs.) R. V. J., Idaho

Air-Conditioned Fabrics

A new method of processing cottons of all types is described as air-conditioning. By its means all fiber and lint are removed from the surface with the result, so it is claimed, that the materials have 20 per cent more porosity than those not so treated. They are being employed for sports dresses, junior apparel and men's shirts. Their appearance is not distinguishable by the layman from goods not thus processed. The method is said to shrink them so that laundering will not be injurious. These claims, it is announced, are upheld by the United States Patent Departments and various testing laboratories.

Weekly Luncheons Over Books

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LAST summer six homemakers decided to meet once a week in order to share with one another the books they were reading. Each one set out to read approximately a book a week, and to bring to the meeting an informal report of highlights of the book, with the idea of helping the others to know something about it and to decide whether or not they themselves would like to read it. The plan proved so interesting that it may be worth passing along to others.

The group tried to select books in which all had an interest. Their lists included biography, history, and travel, as well as fiction and current affairs.

Needless to say, they discovered, after one meeting, that an afternoon was hardly long enough in which to review the six books, read short quotations which would give an idea of the writer's style, or which were humorous or in other ways unusual, and to enjoy short discussions about some of the books. So they came together at 11 in the morning for a luncheor. meeting, each one bringing to the luncheon the food which was typical of the book that she was to review. The one who had read fiction furnished the dessert. History, travel and biography readers brought the more substantial foods, sometimes a dish typical of the country with which the book was concerned. The hostess furnished cool drinks. They called their meetings "intellectual cafeterias."

At the end of the summer, when the opening of schools and the beginning of club activities put an end to their cafeteria meetings, each woman had at least a bowing acquaintance with a fine group of books and had read for herself several she might not have read otherwise.

They agree that it did more for them than simply to acquaint them with the books. It taught them how to read with the idea of gaining from a book a broad general understanding of its substance and purpose, for the information of others. They did not write papers about the books, but, in their reviews, used notes which they made while they were reading.

During the past winter they have been making more selective lists of books, and feel that their cafeteria this summer will contain more substantial and perhaps more diversified fare.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

"Don't Try to Lift the Whole Garden at Once"

So says the caption printed under the sketch reproduced here from "Green Grows the Garden," by Margery Bianco, a delightful little book (reviewed on this page May first), which not only is full of useful ideas for garden makers, but is also literary in style. The sketches by Grace Paull add throughout just such a whimsical and artistic touch as may be noted here. Published by Macmillan Company, New York, at $1.50.

Summer Care of Perennial Seedlings

PLANTINGS of perennial or biennial seed sown early for transplanting this fall demand a little of your attention during their early growing period if they are to be strong, well-developed seedlings by fall.

Moving the tiny plants out of the original row or box and replanting them where they have room to develop is very important, and should not be delayed. Do this when the plants are quite small.

Transplant the seedlings to a shady location, where little direct sunlight will strike them. They will need some kind of protection from winds and inclement weather generally, but do not like a situation beneath boughs of trees, where the drip from rain will get on them.

Moisture is an essential thing for these young plants, but it should be carefully applied and never directly from the top. Leave a container of water out in the sun until it warms up before giving it to your seedlings. Daily watering is unnecessary, if the plants are kept in the shade, and they should be in need of moisture not oftener than once in two or three days. Watch for overcrowding. Even if you have pricked them out and reset them, keep a weather eye out for unhealthy development. If they are growing too large, as some plants will do, transplant them to separate pots. Potting is not usually necessary except in the case of the heterogeneous roots of the rock plants and some edging plants, which will entwine themselves around each other in such a manner as to make extracting them impossible.

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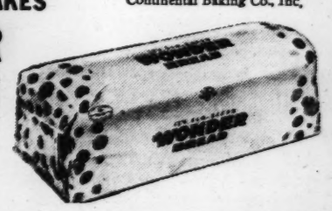

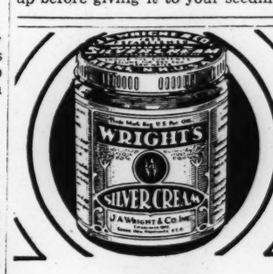

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Moroccan Mosaic

AS I sped lately over the Bay of Biscay towards English waters, the Atlantic seemed so huge and absolute that the whole globe became a circuit of waters. England, whither I was returning, Morocco where I had for enchanted months been wandering, seemed equally dreamlike and phantasmal. With hardly any interval, I had substituted for the tumult of Piccadilly the bright-tiled mosques of Morocco. I had substituted for tube and railroad the not less monstrous avenues of trackless sand.

And now that London has become a tangible and an, oh, so audible reality again, Morocco seems all the more a dream between the curtains of twilight and dawn.

What remains to me, then, out of this dream of Morocco? It is wise to rehearse such memories as remain to you of a dream, before they vanish utterly. I shall convert the tall house, where I write these words, into a Moroccan minaret and from its parapet survey the bright carpet of that lovely land.

* * *

MOROCCO IS, FOR two reasons, the most delightful country to travel in in North Africa. The roads are new and admirable, and they are covered by a thoroughly efficient char-à-banc system. The hotels—for those who prefer hotels to camel's-hair tents—are well equipped. And I remember a perfect Sole Meunier they gave me for luncheon on the wagon-restaurant between Fez and Tangier.

But the essential charm of Morocco was not the fact of its homely comforts. The charm of Morocco lies in the fact that it entered into the colonial system of a modern power so recently as 1912, so that the country still possesses much of its medieval glamour and fragrance and mystery, much more than Tunisia or Algeria, for instance, which have undergone many decades of westernization.

The traveler who ascends his Moroccan minaret, after such random wanderings as I have made elsewhere in North Africa, is astounded by the greenness and the color of it all; a color duplicated and reflected endlessly in the bright rugs on which the faithful bow toward Mecca, the bright platters out of which they eat their *couscous*, the bright tiles with which they encrust their gateways and minarets. You do not wonder that the natives speak of the world as a peacock and Morocco as the tail of that peacock. Algeria and Tunisia seem like threadbare carpets of brown jute, compared with the brilliant mosaic of Morocco. Egypt is all desolation, save for the silver thread of the Nile.

* * *

I AM CERTAIN that such lovely gardens as those in Morocco exist nowhere else in the world, not on the Riviera nor even among the shining precipices by Taormina in Sicily. I lived for some months, after I left America, in a garden above Tangier. Torrents of flowers foamed down to the blue straits, guarded by the twin Pillars of Hercules. About me were coppery and yellow lilies and tall flags and the mop-headed branches of papyrus and the winy candelabra of lilac. There is only one other garden so exquisite in Morocco and that is the sunken Moorish garden in the lovely sea city of Rabat. It is hemmed by medieval walls, against which break waves of bougainvillaea and wistaria and rambling roses. The walls are battlemented and turreted, and each turret is crowned with a great untidy stork's nest. The parent storks sail toward them like clouds in the sunset, their feet trailing under them. Below the crowded bazaars of the city, lapping its foundations, are the brimming waters of the estuary. From my high minaret I perceive the coppery sails of the fishing boats putting in from the Atlantic, and a huddle of white buildings across the estuary. The name of them is Sali and the village looks demure enough now. But once it housed the fiercest cutthroats in the pirate world. You have heard of them; the "tender-hearted" Sally Rovers.

* * *

I WILL TAKE up my place again upon a minaret in Tangier. I look down upon the great white square on the crest of the hill from which the narrow lanes go hurtling down to the sea. Here are black-browed Spaniards and alert Frenchmen and a platoon of black-shirted Fascist Scouts. Here are Jews who have made perfumes and beaten silver trinkets in their shadowy bazaars for century beyond century. Here are the breeched Englishmen, going out under their sun-helmets to play polo; or, if it is early enough, setting out for a morning's expedition in the sand dunes beyond the Pillars of Hercules. But stateliest of them all, you see the grave Moors striding silently toward their mosques or riding down with farm produce from their tiny steadings in the hills. It should be remembered that, after all, Morocco is the kingdom of the Moors. You will tend to forget it at first. They are not noisy, they do not leap to the eyes, like other peoples of North Africa. But gradually they begin to possess your imagination. They have manners of such perfection as you do not often meet elsewhere. They are scrupulously honest. It is easy to believe that, a thousand years hence, they will proceed just so solemnly and somberly to their devotions in the great Mosque of Abd el Kadr as they do today, whatsoever fantastic modifications may have taken place in the maps of Europe and America.

* * *

IT IS A part of the enchantment of this land that the contrasts it offers are so astounding. Turn your eyes away from the ferocious spectacle of the scorpion-devouring Aissouias at the feast of Ramadan and you perceive the glittering casinos at the sea's edge, rimmed with lights, and the smart women alive with gems.

Let us go forth now across the rolling hills to the grave city of Fez, to that enormous square under the Cherif's battlements. The moonlight washes upward over the blanched masonry. The hooded Moors come forth from their Mederas, their universities. The babble of the bazaars is stilled. The women who sell the flat loaves of bread are gone to their hovels. The shoemakers have drawn the last stitch through the soft uppers of the yellow slippers. In the moonlight of the square the vanished splendor of Morocco recreates itself. There is no city of the Muslims in which the stranger receives so overpowering a sentiment of the vanished greatness of Islam as in Fez—certainly not Cairo, with its smart limousines, nor Constantinople which the Muslim himself has left stranded between two worlds.

* * *

THE LAST MINARET whither I will transport myself looks down on the square of the strange town of Marrakech from which the land, Morocco, takes its name. The square is as huge, it seems, as the Place de la Concorde. Everything is on a vast scale. Beyond the city the enormous Atlas Mountains hold up the sky, as the ancients fabled concerning them. Marrakech is the market and pleasure city of three millions of mountaineers and desert tribesmen. The square is black with crowds of solemn strangers, listening to the storytellers and looking at the snake-charmers. Behold the storyteller under our feet, squatting on his haunches, telling doughty tales of Muslim heroes, beating on a drum the while with his deft fingers or plucking the wild strings of the desert lute. The audience is entranced. Their eyes goggle. Their jaws drop. They are away with the heroes, scouring the deserts on vast dromedaries, or embowered in silks and spices among the gardens of the faithful. From these turn your eyes to the snake-charmers; devoted dervishes interpreting, as they believe, the word of Allah through the serpents' shimmering bodies.

* * *

THERE IS A slight disturbance on the fringe of the crowd. A huge touring-car is trying to edge its way toward the hotel. It has just come from the port of Casablanca, having been shipped from New York. It carried a rich broker and his family all the way from Chicago.

It is a motley world, my masters, that you look down upon from a minaret in Morocco!

LOUIS GOLDING

The Willow Tree

OUTSIDE the quaint old inn with its carved façade
A willow tree, graceful and tall,
Sends a dappled pattern of sunlight and shade
Swinging across the wall;
And throws a quivering shadow-dance of leaves
Into a lonely window 'neath the eaves.
So that it, cool,
Diamond-paned and glinting, gleams
Like a woodland pool,
Clear and still as dreams.

BERYL NETHERCLIFT

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By Permission of the National Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE AVENUE, MIDDELHARNIS: *A Painting by Hobbema, in the National Gallery, London*

ALL great art springs from great emotion, and the wonderful artistic activity in Holland during the seventeenth century was inspired by the wave of patriotism which had broken the yoke of the Spaniards and established the independence of the Dutch Republic. It was love of country and contentment in peaceful domesticity, after the stress of war, which made the Dutch artists pre-eminent as painters of the homeland and the fireside.

Of this love of country, expressed in terms of color and design, there is no nobler example than Hobbema's painting of "The Avenue, Middelharnis." This is not only one of the supreme treasures of the National Gallery, London, but it is probably the most widely known and best loved landscape ever painted. Here indeed is the art that conceals art, for Hobbema's profound respect for fidelity to nature is so self-evident that only the student who has learned something about the intricacy of picture-making in an art school will perceive how extremely subtle and carefully balanced is the arrangement of this exquisite landscape design. The emphatic upright and horizontal lines would make the picture appear stiff and rigid, but for the sweeping curves of the cumulus clouds above them; and that eminent authority, Sir Charles Holmes, has also pointed out that the bold spacing gives us such pleasure that it prevents us thinking that the composition is formal.

Meindert Hobbema, born in 1638, had just turned fifty when he painted this landscape, which is signed and dated 1689. No dated works of his are known after this year, though he lived on till 1709, so that it may be said that in this supreme masterpiece Hobbema has summarized the knowledge of a lifetime. Though one of the greatest landscape painters who ever lived, Hobbema fared so poorly in the profession of art that at the age of thirty he was thankful to obtain a post with a small regular salary in the Customs.

Originally in the collection of Theodorus Kruislander, clerk of Sómmelsdijk, at his sale in 1783 it was acquired for the village of Middelharnis. Till the early years of the nineteenth century this landscape hung in the Middelharnis Town Hall, but about 1822 the original was exchanged for a copy by A. van der Koogh, which is still in the Town Hall, Middelharnis. Why or by whose authority the original was sold is not known, and the picture next appeared in the Pott Collection, Rotterdam, whence it was taken in 1824 to Edinburgh, and sold by auction in 1828. It was brought to London for cleaning and, after passing through the hands of Ewing, was acquired by the British statesman, Sir Robert Peel, whose unrivaled collection of Dutch paintings was later bought for the nation by his successor, Mr. Gladstone, for the small total of £70,000.

FRANK RUTTER

[This is the ninth of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

Albania in the Days of the Turks

THE most interesting of the inhabitants of Scodra were the Mahometan Aghas . . . . In full dress they wore the snowy fustanelle, or kilt, reaching to the knee and made of six or seven hundred gores of white cotton, which swayed backwards and forwards as they walked with an air of intense swagger. The coat and waistcoat were of scarlet cloth richly embroidered with gold and silk. On their heads they wore a flat, red fez with a heavy blue silk tassel, round the waist a broad silk sash half covering the *sila*, or belt, which contained or should contain, the pistols and yataghan, and on their feet Turkish shoes of red leather. The cartridge boxes, which were worn slung from the waist, and the hilts of the pistols and yataghan, were of solid silver beautifully chiselled. Not only did the Christian merchants, who carry on a brisk trade with Europe, own shops in the bazaar, but also the Mahometan beys and aghas. Every man who respected himself spent the day in the bazaar sitting cross-legged in his own or a friend's shop. . . .

The streets in the Mahometan quarter were narrow and paved with large round cobble-stones, which made walking rather difficult. Occasionally great steppingstones were placed across the road, for incredible as it seemed in summer, the streets of Scodra were watercourses in the wintertime when the Boiana and the Drin overflowed their low banks, and the Kiri rushed a foaming torrent from the narrow ravines of Drivasto. The houses stood in gardens or courtyards surrounded by high walls, and guarded by huge gateways with massive, iron-studded doors, flanked with narrow apertures through which an enemy attempting to break open the gate could be shot down. In the centre of an Albanian courtyard there was always a well with a curious double-handed pulley for raising the bucket, and the house itself was built of cobble stones from the bed of the Kiri and plastered white, with a tiled roof stretching out beyond the walls in low, wide eaves which afforded shade in summer and protection from the rain in winter. Albanian houses had only one storey, the ground floor being used for stowing provisions and as stabling for the horses and cattle. . . .

The flooring of the principal rooms in a Scodra house was covered with rush matting, which was not brought into the house ready made, but was manufactured in the room and for the room, being worked into every recess and corner by a mountaineer who squatted cross-legged on the floor, with his mouth full of rushes, plaiting rapidly and dexterously. On the matting were spread several brilliantly coloured carpets, and round the walls ran low divans covered with red cloth, the room possessing neither tables nor chairs. There were almost invariably three windows in the thick walls, each one protected by carved wooden bars outside and by heavy shutters inside, looking out on the neglected garden. The fireplace was a curious, ecclesiastically shaped structure, carved in stone and carefully whitewashed, jutting out into the room over a large stone slab on which a huge log fire was lighted upon occasions. This fireplace was a great ornament in an Albanian room but was seldom used, as a mangal, or flat brazier full of red-hot glowing charcoal was preferred in winter in spite of the fumes it gives out. The rooms were not very lofty, but the windows never reached to the ceiling, and just above them a broad wooden shelf, carved with many a quaint design, ran round the room, starting from either side of the fireplace. On this shelf were ranged vast metal dishes which held a whole roast lamb on feast days, and perhaps two or three dozen willow-pattern plates brought from Malta, which were looked upon as great treasures. Opposite the fireplace was a deep recess, wood-panelled, containing a noble carved oak chest showing traces of its Venetian origin in the lions' feet that supported it. In this the master of the house kept the treasures of his wardrobe: long scarlet coats with hanging sleeves elaborately worked in black silk, huge knickerbockers of red cloth similarly ornamented, beautiful shirts of the finest silk gauze with lace collars a foot deep, rolls of silk gauze striped in various colours, purple velvet waistcoats stiff and heavy with gold embroidery, worked gaiters, long silk scarves and sashes glowing with every colour of the rainbow, and all the gorgeous Oriental frippery of an Albanian agha's wardrobe. On the walls hung *pushkas*, or long guns, pistols and yataghans, all splendidly decorated with carved silver ornamentation.—From "Albania, the Foundling State of Europe," by WADHAM PEACOCK. (New York: Appleton.)

Discovering Sussex Anew

I TOOK my walk on a day of September, a day of soft grey light when distances look hazy and mysterious. I was out in search of some things of Sussex lost, or but little remembered, and yet which have beauty and interest.

I emerged for my walk at Arundel station. This part of the country is like a palimpsest: there is layer on layer of history and distant centuries, if only you have a mind to see and a heart to feel; these jostle against you. I had no sooner got out of the station and reached the highway than a host of pedlars, men-at-arms, friars, great lords, and others, a motley array, beset me. I will explain to you how it came about. I was on a terraced road, a causeway, which stretches from the hill-side coming down from Crossbush to Arundel bridge; on my right was the fragment, all that is left, of the priory of Pynham; on the other side a bridge and castle-crested town; and all these things—castle, causeway and priory—brought to my mind an ancient story which gave colour and pageantry to the spot. It begins with Adeliza—who had been wife of Henry I and afterwards of William de Albini, Lord of Arundel—a Queen, afterwards a Countess, also a good woman. The high road is an old one; it is the coastwise way from Dover and Hastings and it goes on to Winchester and Southampton, and through the centuries there have passed a long stream of passengers, pilgrims, merchants, soldiers and labouring folk. . . .

Some place-names there are which breathe history and suggest the story of their beginning. Burpham is one of these. It is a compound of 'burgh' and 'ham' and means the village beside the rampart. The huge rampart with fosse scooped out beside it is impressive. It is possibly the last earthwork of its kind to be made in Sussex, and was reared, though this is a conjecture, as a protection against inroads of Danes. In the 'Burghal Hidage' of Ethelred, which was a list of burghs or protected areas compiled in the tenth century, it is mentioned, and must have existed some time before this. The village nestles close up against the rampart on its northern side, and the main street lies in the sunken way of the fosse.

The place-names of the parish are fragrant with folk-lore. There is Peppering, Wepham—and both these 'steads' are mentioned in Domesday Book—the Coombe, Avenal, the Lynchets, the Lepers' Way and Friday's Church. These each have a story.—A. A. EVANS, in "A Saunterer in Sussex." (London: Methuen.)

Turgénieff—A Zealous Observer

HE BELONGS to the limited class of very careful writers. It is to be admitted at the outset that he is a zealous genius, rather than an abundant one. His line is narrow observation. He has not the faculty of rapid, passionate, almost reckless improvisation—that of Walter Scott, of Dickens, of George Sand. This is an immense charm in a story-teller; on the whole, to our sense, the greatest. Turgénieff lacks it; he charms us in other ways. To describe him in the fewest terms, he is a story-teller who has taken notes. This must have been a life-long habit. His tales are a magazine of small facts, of anecdotes, of descriptive traits, taken, as the phrase is, from life. If we are not mistaken, he notes down an idiosyncracy of character, a fragment of talk, an attitude, a feature, a gesture, and keeps it, if need be for twenty years, till just the moment for using it comes, just the spot for placing it. . . .

If his manner is that of a searching realist, his temper is that of an earnestly attentive observer, and the result of this temper is to make him take a view of the great spectacle of human life more general, more impartial, more unreservedly intelligent, than that of any novelist we know. Even in this direction he proceeds with his characteristic precision of method; one thinks of him as having divided his subject-matter into categories, and as moving from one to the other—with none of the magniloquent pretensions of Balzac, indeed, to be the great showman of the human comedy—but with a deeply intellectual impulse toward universal appreciation. He seems to us to care for more things in life, to be solicited on more sides, than any novelist save George Eliot. Walter Scott cares for adventure and bravery and honour and ballad-figures and the humour of Scotch peasants; Dickens cares, in a very large and various way, for the incongruous, comic and pathetic; George Sand cares for love and mineralogy. But these writers care also, greatly, and indeed almost supremely, for their fable, for its twists and turns and surprises, for the work they have in hand of amusing the reader. Even George Eliot, who cares for so many other things besides, has a weakness for making a rounded plot, and often swells out her tales with mechanical episodes, in the midst of which their moral unity quite evaporates. The Bulstrode-Raffles episode in "Middlemarch," and the whole fable of "Felix Holt," are striking cases in point. M. Turgénieff lacks, as regards form, as we have said, this immense charm of absorbed inventiveness; but in the way of substance there is literally almost nothing he does not care for. Every class of society, every type of character, every degree of fortune, every phase of manners, passes through his hands; his imagination claims its property equally, in town and country, among rich and poor.—From "French Poets and Novelists," by HENRY JAMES.

"Liberty of the sons of God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HER address delivered on the Fourth of July, 1897, before a gathering of the members of The Mother Church, Mary Baker Eddy lifted the thought of her hearers to consider the essential and universal significance of liberty. Among other things she said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 251): "To-day we commemorate not only our nation's civil and religious freedom, but a greater even, the liberty of the sons of God, the inalienable rights and radiant reality of Christianity, whereof our Master said: 'The works that I do shall he do.'"

All who love and seek after Truth may think on this great inheritance of liberty to worship God aright and, therefore, effectually. And all may be deeply grateful for every step in human history which has furthered individual freedom to know God, to love Him, and to do the works which alone can show a measurable understanding of true liberty—liberty, that is, based on the eternal facts of God's infinity and man's perfection in the likeness of Mind, God.

The ideal of liberty appeared early in the unfolding consciousness of the human race. And all sincere striving for the good of mankind has rested upon some concept, dim or clear, of this desirable state of exemption from unjust restraint or subjection. Whatever has truly advanced the world has included this vision of liberty. Individual freedom—self-government under the government of God—is the core of the Christian ideal. This is to be noted in Christ Jesus' saying on that day in the synagogue in Nazareth, when he read Isaiah's words, "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised" (Luke 4:18), and declared that scripture fulfilled in the ministry he was beginning.

To "set at liberty them that are bruised" has been the divinely-derived purpose traceable in epochal events and acts of signal historic importance, such as Magna Charta, the Reformation, the Declaration of Independence, the Emancipation Proclamation, and others; for, as Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 271), "Christ's Christianity is the chain of scientific being reappearing in all ages, maintaining its obvious correspondence with the Scriptures and uniting all periods in the design of God."

This "chain of scientific being reappearing in all ages" grows clearer to thought which contemplates the infinity of God, good, and the irrevocable "design of God," which eventually defeats all purpose and effort that works against the just liberty of individual, group, or nation. How deeply moved to gratitude, then, should be the hearts of all who consider the clear revelation in our own period of Christian Science, "Christ's Christianity"! All true purpose in all periods, all spiritual aspiration and right endeavor, are united in this grand certainty of "the liberty of the sons of God," the freedom of self-government under the government of God. And every historic movement which has forwarded a wider knowledge of the Bible, religious liberty, and political liberty to protect individual rights through a righteous government has served as a useful human preparation for the appearing in our day of the great revelation of the Science of Christ.

When we survey the troubled conditions in the world, the tyranny of greed and self-will, the cruelty of strife and oppression, we may regard the true purpose behind memorable historical events, which manifestly was supported by divine power, and refresh our faith in the irrevocable "design of God." Hope in the midst of strife is thereby advanced to certainty. Referring to "the great crises of nations or of the human race," Mrs. Eddy said in another address on the Fourth of July (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 176): "It is then that supreme devotion to Principle has especially been called for and manifested. It is then that we learn a little more of the nothingness of evil, and more of the divine energies of good, and strive valiantly for the liberty of the sons of God."

Today, then, in the midst of the world's turmoil and fear, all who seek true freedom, and who look to God for guidance, may find in Christian Science the reappearing of the deathless Christ, leading to individual, national, and universal freedom from the evils which have burdened all human history. The way of triumph over oppressive material belief, over sin, sickness, and death, may not seem easy, but it is easier to strive to overcome belief in evil as real than it is to suffer the consequences of submitting to the claims of material sense which say, "Peace, peace; when there is no peace." All should be valiant in this spiritual warfare against the material senses, as expressed in the present-day upheavals and wrongs; steadfast in the struggle to find health and harmony and universal peace in spiritual good. This is the way of salvation, the way of freedom, the way to heaven here.

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World Faces Alternatives Of Vital Import to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

while bringing back Germany and Japan into the League, even at the cost of eliminating from the Covenant those sections which involve the potential resort to war.

But if this were done, it certainly should be the policy of the democracies to invoke the security treaties and nonaggression pacts that have been so widely signed for joint action against an aggressor—at least to the extent of withholding all trade and financial support.

Only Sensible Basis

This is the only sensible basis of a neutrality policy for the democracies in such a time of crisis. It could be done even without the League under the existing network of security treaties, and by carrying further the implications of the Kellogg Pact and the nonaggression pact initiated by the Argentine.

The Buenos Aires conference might well commit this country to such a policy for the Americas. Its neutrality policy could then be extended to the other treaties to which it is a signatory.

Experience in the Italian-Abyssinian affair by no means has disproved the theory of the economic weapon of sanctions.

Presenting Solid Front

Certainly, if they are carried to the degree of nonintercourse, then this amount of solidarity is the least the democracies must expect of each other.

On the other hand, at the present time, Italy is still painfully in the balance between its old alliance with France and the possibility of a new deal with Germany. Anything which is done at this time to push Italy into the arms of Germany is dangerous to European peace.

That is, of course, the profound dilemma of British foreign policy. If, therefore, Mussolini can be persuaded not to throw in his lot with Germany, there is a certain amount of hope that Germany will not be able to carry through the kind of conciliation of eastern Europe which would again make recourse to arms probable.

Needs of Italy, Germany, Japan

Is it not, therefore, from every point of view, essential that Italy's needs for greater trade and for access to raw materials and colonization should be recognized, as indeed the same needs should be recognized for Germany and Japan?

The obvious objections to any weakening of the League front at this time in the matter of sanctions are real and have to be considered. Many people feel that no compromise with the dictators is possible and that each concession merely adds to the conviction, which they all share, that force is the one weapon for dealing with foreign powers.

Must Choose Road

My own feeling about this is that the contrary view has now produced a point at which the democracies must either reconsider previous foreign policy or be prepared to fight.

I do not believe they are as yet prepared to fight collectively without exploring every possible avenue of conciliation.

It would, therefore, be my impression that the effort to liquiate the Ethiopian situation, like the Manchoukuan situation, would probably involve offers to Italy and to Japan of C mandates over these territories, contingent upon their willingness to limit their further aggression and return to the League of Nations.

Sounding Out Opinion

These offers should not be made, of course, in a way to be broadcast, but merely as exploratory offers and to feel out the opinion of both Japan and Italy. In any case, it seems to me that at this time no effort to provoke a direct rupture either with Japan or with Italy by pressing legal points is worth making. Any such effort is apt to be extremely dangerous.

It would be my own feeling that in the meantime both England and this country should join in making every effort to support the economic position of France and the other democracies and should, in return, attempt the inauguration of an era of freer trade among the democracies, and with such other powers as were prepared to move in this direction.

Showing Way to Advantages

If the dictatorships are made to see that access to a circle of powers whose currencies are to some degree linked together, and in which a development of freer international trade really does exist, it will secure to them the economic advantages which they cannot hope to obtain in any other way. A real diplomatic weapon exists for bringing them into the same set of agreements.

On the other hand, if these overtures produce no results, and if the dictatorships maintain the attitude which leads them straight toward war, it will then be essential for the defensive measures of the democracies to be more closely considered. At this point, it seems to me necessary that their neutrality policy should become a positive rather than a negative one.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (Prog) of North Dakota and his friends in both camps of the isolationists seem to feel we should tie our hands in such a way as to be able neither to help our friends nor to hurt our foes.

Other camps in this matter would have us maintain free action to help or hurt according to the best judgments of business as to its own economic interests, and without much regard to the real best interests of the nation.

I should think that, at this juncture of world affairs, it is necessary to educate world opinion to a policy of neutrality that would at least throw our weight in the way of aiding those nations which have kindred ideals with our own.

Conciliation Comes First

If we are to discriminate against anyone, surely it should be against the aggressors, but before we begin to think of discriminating, there is still the need of making the conciliatory effort to open the raw materials and trade routes of the world so that economic pressure in the dictatorships will not make their explosion absolutely inevitable.

They have, in nearly every instance up to the present time, satisfied the psychological feelings of inferiority which are so dangerous in political relations between nations.

Placating Dictatorships

The naval treaty which we have recently ratified offers a method of saving Japan's face and at the same time holding her under effective control by powers which are in fact able to outbuild her in a naval program. May not the policy of wisdom at this time be to try similar tactics with all the dictatorships?

To save face with them is as important as with Orientals since on prestige rests their whole chance of survival. The evolution toward their gradual liquidation will be more certain to the degree that an explosion is made less inevitable, and their explosion can mean only one thing—war, and on a world scale.

Communism Has Grip On Camps for Girls, Legion Post Reveals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—A new storm was brewing today over the extent to which Communism has invaded the camps maintained by the Federal Government for unemployed girls.

Extension of the camp system is being planned by National Youth Administration officials. By the end of the summer between 3000 and 5000 jobless women are expected to be enrolled in approximately 50 camps throughout the country where they will do most of the camp work and attend regular classes to prepare them for re-entrance into the industrial world.

Charges of communistic influences in the camps have sprung up at intervals ever since they were founded in the summer of 1934. The latest instance is in New York State and concerns Camp Tera, the first camp established and the one in which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has been interested.

A "hotbed of Communism" is the way the Bear Mountain Camp was described yesterday to the American Legion of Rockland County, N. Y. The Legion chapter voted to call attention of higher-ups to the situation at the camp as described to its meeting. Special complaint was made of a camp songbook in which parodies on American patriotic songs were published. The camp membership is composed chiefly of women garment workers from New York City.

Teachers to Push Drive on War And Education Curbs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., July 3—With election of officers, adoption of resolutions, a final consideration of teaching problems and an evening of politics with national party leaders, the National Education Association of the United States ended its 74th annual meeting here yesterday.

Orville C. Pratt, superintendent of schools at Spokane, Wash., was elected president to succeed Miss Agnes Samuelson. Eleven vice-presidents were elected, and S. E. Offenhauer of Lima, Ohio, was re-elected treasurer. Many of the resolutions adopted reflect the general policies of the association, coinciding with expressions of numerous speakers from the convention floor. Vigorous action by association officers and committees was authorized to secure teacher tenure laws, to bolster academic freedom, and to seek repeal of the District of Columbia's "Little Red Rider."

War Is Opposed

A resolution in opposition to war decried efforts to militarize the schools through expansion of Reserve Officers' Training Corps and similar units, spoke against compulsory military training, and recommended appointment of an Education Association Peace Committee to make its sentiments effective.

Almost simultaneously with adoption of this resolution, Frank Miles, editor of the Iowa Legionnaire and speaking as a representative of Ray Murphy, national commander of the American Legion, stressed the desire of Legion men to co-operate with education in the prevention of war. Personally, he declared, he felt it had been a great mistake for America to enter the World War, and he felt certain that the Legion would act vigorously in favor of neutrality and against participation by America in any future foreign war.

A new approach to prevention of war was voiced at the convention in a paper prepared by Hugh M. Woodward, president of the Utah Education Association. Mr. Woodward pointed out that social conscience in the United States is firmly opposed to war, but that when propaganda comes and the bands play, emotional public opinion overpowers social conscience and the best people favor conflict.

Education Only Way to Peace

Through education, which would lay bare the methods of propaganda, reveal the hand of the munitions makers, bankers and militarists who make war, and teach the solid values of peace, he saw the only definite escape from propaganda-made wars.

Another method of combating the war spirit was suggested by W. P. King, secretary of the Kentuckey Education Association, who said "We must build big patriots in America who can lift their vision so high they will know that all the world has equal rights and that problems can be solved in brotherhood rather than in war."

There are many problems which speakers declared the teachers can solve in the course of a generation or so through careful training of the young. For instance, the problem of safety for children in a world of motorcars and electric gadgets in the home. Intelligent and enthusiastic training in safety, consistent and not based on fear, can in time almost eliminate the slaughter which was declared to be going on today, it was said.

World Brotherhood

Likewise, teachers were called upon to spread world brotherhood and at the same time brighten the lives of immigrant children in the United States. Elias Arensen of the San Francisco State College told his personal experiences in becoming an American citizen and pleaded for recognition of the great cultural gifts which immigrants bring America.

As though to celebrate the approaching Fourth of July, the teachers ended their convention in the atmosphere of national policies, with official representatives of Republicans, Democratic and Socialist parties debating the relative merits of their platforms. Gov. Paul B. McNutt of Indiana spoke for the New Deal, Burton L. French championed the Republican cause, while Norman Thomas expounded Socialist doctrine. Opportunities for rebuttal arguments made the debate thoroughly lively, but whether the issues were clarified for the visiting teachers could not easily be determined.

State School Head Quits Under Fire

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 3 (AP)—The head of the state reform school, whose administration a Davidson County grand jury described as "most inhumane," quit yesterday without the formality of submitting a resignation.

"I declined to resign, but after considering the thing for a while I decided to just quit," announced Superintendent G. Newt Choate, who had defied Gov. Hill McAlister's demand to step out.

Mr. Choate came under fire when the grand jurors visited the school after an inmate exhibited scars he said were inflicted by a lash.

White House Rewiring Scheduled This Summer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—Repair men are waiting for President Roosevelt to take a vacation so they can rewire the White House.

For the third consecutive summer, the President and his family are to be ousted by the necessity of modernization work on the mansion. Two years ago, it was new executive offices; last summer it was new kitchens. This year the fire inspectors have decreed that the electric wiring on the first and second floors must be replaced in order to eliminate a serious fire hazard. The latest type of automatic fire-alarm system, sensitive to the tiniest waste-basket blaze, is to be installed.

German View of Sun's Eclipse

© Keystone

Scene in the Berlin-Treptow Observatory
Astronomers Watch the Eclipse Through a Giant Telescope

New Wonders of Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Astronomical Roundup on Eclipse

Eclipse observers watching the event of June 19, report varying success from different parts of the Balkans, the Soviet Republic and northern Japan. In addition, special effort was made throughout the region of partial eclipse to give instruction to the public, particularly in Siberia and Russia.

In Greece, on the Island of Chios, perfect weather conditions allowed a British expedition under Dr. R. L. Waterfield to make exposures with five cameras and many different light filters, two in the infra-red region of the spectrum.

Polish astronomers observed from a more southerly point at Tholopotami.

At Ak-Bulack, with the Harvard-Massachusetts Institute of Technology expedition, dark skies cleared at the eleventh hour, allowing astronomers to get some 700 photographs of the sun and its spectrum.

One queer prank the eclipse played was in cutting off radio communications with the Kamchatka Peninsula for nearly two hours, during which time, no one anywhere could contact observers there.

Dr. Clyde Fisher, director of the Hayden Planetarium in New York, joined the Harvard-MIT group and reported that, during totality, Venus, brightest of the planets, was especially brilliant. There were many fine prominences casting long, rose-colored streamers thousands of miles into the solar atmosphere, he said.

Dr. Donald Menzel, head of the expedition at Ak-Bulack, also reported a brilliant meteor several times brighter than Venus which left a trail persisting for 12 minutes.

At Omsk where the total eclipse lasted longest, some two minutes and 16 seconds, there were five expeditions from Japan, Poland, England and Soviet Russia. "Thick darkness" was reported from there, with deep shadows rushing at high speed across the earth's surface. The sun became a black disk edged with silver and then came streamers which formed a five-pointed star—like that of the Soviet Union.

At Kustanai, Siberia, the combined American Geographic Society-American Geographic Society-Georgetown University expedition as well as a local group, met almost total failure due to rain. Kustanai is usually known for its dust, streets in some places being under four inches of it so that pedestrians wear boots.

Professor Stratton of Cambridge University, England, also had poor success in northern Japan where clouds appeared shortly before totality. Good weather prevailed, however, both before and after.

Acoustics and a Universal Language

The new division of science called "acoustics" must be taken into account by any who advocate a universal language, asserts Dr. Vern O. Knudsen, University of California.

Speaking through Science Weekly Dr. Knudsen says apparently little or no attention has been paid to the question whether the words of Esperanto or other artificial languages are readily understandable in spoken form.

His experiments show that Spanish will prove superior in this respect, for many words end in vowel sounds—Valencia, Santa Barbara, poco tiempo, and others. English is probably a poorer language in this respect, for many words end in consonant sounds easily misunderstood. For example, the ending "ng" is misunderstood more than half the time by persons taking dictation over the telephone.

Dr. Knudsen has high regard however for what Europeans call the "American double grunt"—the "uh-huh" of everyday speech. "It has the semblance of consonant sounds," he says, "but its merit lies in the inflection pitch and time placement of vowel sounds." Chinese, with its vowel sounds in two successive pitch tones, indicates this language may prove best of all, despite the high amusement of westerners listening to it with unattuned ears.

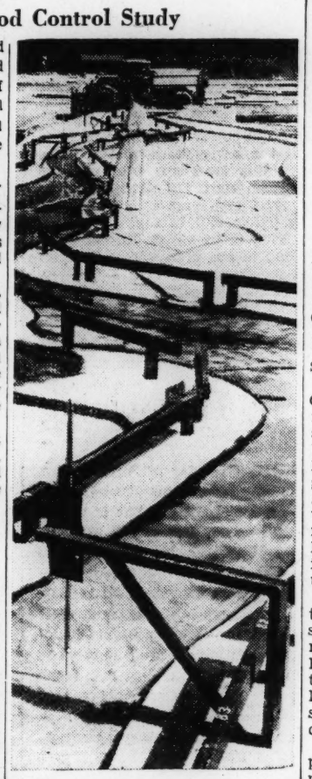
Models of Rivers Aid Flood Control Study

In various sections of the United States, in Oregon, in New England at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in Virginia, vital studies of flood control, tide control and canal widening are being made with the use of models.

Near Vicksburg, Va., at the Waterways Experiment Station, Lieut. F. H. Falkner heads a corps of army engineers studying models of sections of the Mississippi made in sand and concrete.

Water runs through these models, tides rise and fall, and storms and hurricanes are reproduced in miniature. In this way, engineers learn in advance what the effect of proposed dams, jetties and channels will be before they are built. The laboratory covers 235 acres and has an 80-acre lake for water supply.

Studies made here have brought hydraulic engineers from India, Egypt, Japan, Russia, France and Italy to see how experiments are carried on.



Acme

A Model River
This Model of a Section of the Mississippi River Was Built by Army Engineers at Vicksburg, Miss., to Study Flood-Control Projects

Refrigerators For Arctic Explorers

With the Bowdoin College-Kent's Island arctic expedition this summer at the Bay of Fundy will be a newly developed kerosene refrigerator.

According to William A. O. Gross, field director, the main diet there during the summer is seal meat which requires refrigeration, the temperature frequently running higher than 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Exploration this summer will institute the beginnings of archaeological investigations, magetic disturbances, fog studies and tidal power phenomena along with the study of arctic bird life.

'Golden Carpet' Nearly Extinct

America's rarest plant is facing extinction according to Dr. Frederick V. Coville, botanist of the Department of Agriculture.

It is the so-called "golden carpet" a rosette of yellow leaves often 10 inches in diameter with numerous tiny golden blossoms. In its desert habitat it appears to be what the name intimates—a golden carpet on the desert sands.

Its extinction may be brought about by reason of its peculiar rainfall requirements. Seeds can only germinate following a heavy rain and growth of the plant must be followed by another storm within a few days or else the plants wither without producing seeds for the next generation.

Who Built Texas Rock Wall?

Prehistoric man or nature—which one built the rock wall from which Rockwall, Texas derives its name?

R. F. Canup, local store owner is conducting excavations to find out whether an ancient wall not far from the town is a natural formation or made by prehistoric man. He holds that Nature is not given to making a right angle turn such as this wall has.

Mr. Canup expects to find an ancient city at the foot of the wall, which has not yet been reached. This theory was advanced when excavations recently made disclosed a wall opening held to have been a door or window. The wall was discovered in 1852, buried three feet underground. It has since been excavated to a depth of eight feet.

Negus' Daughter In Strong Appeal To British Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A demand that Italy be suspended from the League of Nations was made in a resolution recently adopted by a mass meeting in Queen's Hall here, under the auspices of the Women's Peace Crusade, an organization in which 17 British peace societies take part. The meeting was addressed by Princess Tsahai, the 16-year-old daughter of the Emperor of Ethiopia. She spoke in English, which she learned during a year's residence in England as a child, and at an English school in Switzerland.

Eleven women's international organizations, representing about 45,000,000 women, were asserted to have expressed their united determination to uphold the League of Nations, and their sympathy with the Ethiopian people. This was reported by Miss K. D. Courtney, chairman of the Women's Peace Crusade, who had just returned from Geneva and who presided at the meeting.

"This is a critical moment in world affairs," Miss Courtney said in her opening remarks, "because of the meeting of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations, at which the future of sanctions must be determined, and we know that so far the policy of the British Government on this vital subject is not decided. If we are to allow a fellow member of the League to be sacrificed, if we admit the impotence of the League, we are opening the door to wars of aggression in any part of the world. Taking a long view of the situation, it is not only the safety of Abyssinia, but the safety of the world that is involved."

The young Ethiopian Princess told in a clear, strong voice of the sufferings of her countrywomen in the war and of the heroic part they had played under bombardment.

"Thousands of my compatriots followed their husbands to the front," she said, "and it became the lot of many to nurse, with totally inadequate means and under constant danger, the wounds and gas burns of their brave husbands." She pleaded for the support of the members of the crusade and other women's organizations in order that "our glorious and independent homeland, which we have defended with so much innocent blood, may be preserved to us and to our children's children."

The sympathy of the British nation, she said, was a great encouragement to the Emperor, who had come to England in order to defend the independence of his people and who, in spite of the cruel events that had taken place, preserved his confidence in the cause of justice.

A resolution, moved by Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M. P., and supported by Mrs. Corbett Ashby and Mrs. Myrton Gould, and adopted by acclamation, declared: "This meeting, deeply conscious that the faith of Ethiopia in the League of Nations has been betrayed by the failure to take the necessary measures to protect her territory from the aggression of a fellow member, urges His Majesty's Government to uphold at Geneva the maintenance of economic sanctions and the continued refusal of all financial assistance to Italy until the Italian Government is ready to accept a settlement agreed to by the League. Further, this meeting holds that until this condition is fulfilled, Italy should be suspended from membership of the League of Nations."

Husband Is Granted Cash 'Consolation' In N. Y. Alienation Suit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—"Financial consolation" may be had by a husband whose wife's affections have been alienated irrespective of the law enacted by the 1935 New York State Legislature and which became Chapter 263 of the laws of that year, according to a decision by the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court.

The ruling was in the case of George Mack of Forest Hills, N. Y., for dismissal of a complaint in an action for $30,000 damages brought by Lawrence Hanfgarn of Floral Park, N. Y., and was based on the ground that the state law barred such actions. Jesse C. Rogers, attorney for Mr. Mack, held that as a result of this law, husbands now have only "a sentimental interest" in their wives that cannot be measured in money.

Against this, Edwin C. Jenkins, attorney for Mr. Hanfgarn, held that, since the act violated common-law rights, it was unconstitutional. The high court ruled that the Legislature lacked authority for such legislation unless it provided an adequate substitute and held this was not the case in this act.

"The Legislature undoubtedly has power to change or alter the common-law rules of evidence and methods of procedure where such rules of evidence have become obsolete or otherwise in the due administration of justice," said the majority opinion, written by Justice J. Addison Young and concurred in by Presiding Justice Edward Lazansky and Justice John B. Johnston.

"But it is one thing to regulate, change or alter methods of procedure in action and quite another thing to abolish entirely a right of action heretofore existing at common law . . ."

The minority action, written by Justice Roland B. Davis and concurred in by Justice Frank F. Adel, held that the Legislature had found that such actions were "in the main founded on fraud and brought collusively for the purpose of oppression and extortion."

Cunard Line Celebrates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—The Cunard Line will observe its 96th anniversary tomorrow, according to an announcement here. On July 4, 1840, the Britannia, first of the line's original fleet of four vessels, left England on a regular schedule between European and American ports.

Shanghai's Ricksha Board Curbs Extortion by Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—After more than two years of struggle to free approximately 40,000 ricksha pullers of Shanghai's International Settlement from the grip of extortionist ricksha owners and middlemen, the Shanghai Municipal Council's Ricksha Board appears to have won a significant victory.

Summed up, the specific episode had to do with an order by the board that ricksha rentals must come down to 77 Chinese cents a day. The owners chose this as a time to call a halt to the ricksha board's program.

The result was a three-day lockout, during which no vehicles were allowed out for hire. That the lockout lasted only three days was by no means within the original calculations of the holders of the 9990 ricksha licenses in the Settlement, but at the end of this time the failure of the "racketeers'" plans had been so complete that capitulation was ordered in haste.

Whereas formerly the owners and middlemen had been able to keep a tight grip on the pullers and to bring about a certain amount of disorder in time of stress, either through intimidation of this always half-starved class of workers or through deceiving them into belief that the board was working against them, in the most recent crisis it proved completely impossible for this scheme to be worked.

Education and unification of the pullers had been promoted through past months through operation of a Pullers' Mutual Aid Association, among other things. The board considers seven cents out of each day's rental as contribution to the upkeep of this organization, and forces the owners to turn in $1.50 per month per vehicle accordingly.

Whereas formerly, in time of stress, withholding of vehicles meant that within a few hours the pullers were at the end of their financial rope and ready to do anything the owners bade them in hope of being able once more to rent vehicles, it now developed both that they understood the fundamental issue as never before, and that there was a $100,000 reserve in the P. M. A. A. treasury from which the pullers could draw a subsistence allowance. The Shanghai Municipal Council intimated that if this fund were exhausted, the council would itself take up the work of keeping the pullers fed.

Meanwhile, the board made known that long-continued refusal by the owners and middlemen to make their vehicles available to the pullers would mean cancellation of licenses.

When the owners finally realized that the board and council were standing firm for the new rental rate, that the police were alert to prevent importation of thugs to foment disorders in the guise of pullers, it did not take them long to surrender.

As a next step the board is seeing to it that the pullers are all licensed. Licensing has gone on for the past year but the board has never ordered that nonlicensed men refrain from pulling. Within a short time it is expected—with more than 41,000 licenses outstanding of which more than 35,000 have been renewed—that there will be at least a ratio of four licensed men to one ricksha, which is deemed ample. Then only licensed men will be allowed to work, which will have the result of making the pullers a unified class as they have never been before.

Greece Announces Issue Of New Postage Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—A new series of Greek postage stamps will be issued soon, and will represent various stages of Greek history as portrayed in antique and modern works of art. The stamps will be of 5, 10, 20 and 25 leptas (cents) denominations.

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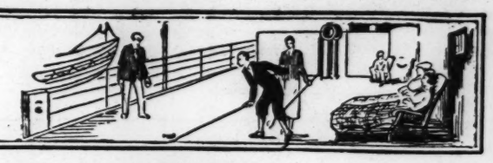

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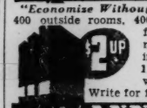

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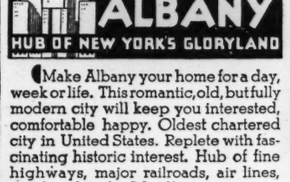

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Constructive Answers to That 'What Can I Do Now?'

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Planned Vacations

For the Child at Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE summer vacation period is upon us. Every parent realizes that this may be just some more days or it may be a very worth-while period for the children; that it may be a rather trying time for parents or it may be directly the reverse, depending upon the co-operation and farsightedness of the parent. A vacation, we believe, has to be planned for, quite as any school program has to be outlined and organized. Any experienced teacher w know not only makes ample preparation of her subject matter, but provides for the numerous reactions that are likely to arise from various members of her group. In other words, she has the situation fully at hand. She has planned out the most minute details of her work.

Why wouldn't a similarly thoughtful and sensible planning for the summer months on the part of the parent assure both the child and the parent a wholesome and worthwhile vacation period as well as a broader and happier development of the child. We know a father and mother who as a matter of course take the time each spring to plan out a family program for the summer months. In formulating this program, they plan for their reading, their hobbies, their life out of doors, their sports, their family chores, and above all else, their change of outlook and their attitude. When Father and Mother have thoroughly talked over the possibilities for the summer months with the thought as to how each member of the group may be affected, they discuss the plans with the children.

In this way, each child by the close of school, has some idea as to what chores are to be expected of him during the vacation period, as to what family good times may be enjoyed, and as to what library books are at his disposal, and so on. No set rules or classroom routine would be expected, to be sure. But a knowing in advance of many things to do and how to do them, is certainly much more wholesome for any live boy or girl than a listless, idle, lazy existence, where the constant inquiry of their parents is, "What can I do now?"

Fresh Viewpoints

The first angle to be considered in planning for the child's vacation is that he gets a wholly different outlook. His hours at school have been regulated by bells and by passing of lines, his games and his sports have been more or less organized for him. He has been at the beck and call of direction and command, his program has been more or less static and routine. With the coming of the vacation period, the child welcomes a doing of things in a free, eager, spontaneous manner and a doing e ever so many different things that he has not been in the habit of doing while at school. He welcomes the opportunity for more work and play in the open, for more time for the informal study of nature and science, for more discussions and conversation with companions of his own age and older

In the second place, each parent should be ready and willing for the children to develop hobbies. They may be hobbies for which the child has a real liking. If so, they can be developed with little difficulty on the adults' part. But again while the child may have really definite ideas about those things he wishes to do, he may lack the enthusiasm to get at them. A word or two on the part of the parent, a showing how a thing may be done, a suggestion as o something Daddy or Mother has seen done, may awaken in the child a real desire to try out some new routine which may later prove a real hobby to him. And if the child has no hobbies at all, we believe the parent should stand ready to lead him to find one, or lead him to some responsive person who may interest him in one. Through the help of such a person many a child has really found himself. He has been introduced to a hobby or hobbies which have not only proved of lasting and permanent value to him, but which have given him a great deal of genuine pleasure and comfort.

Guided Reading

And third, the vacation period need not be wholly devoid of reading, whether it be free and independent or organized. Many children have found a gateway to their real spiritual possessions through the habit and art of reading. Perhaps the children of the neighborhood plan to enjoy an excursion to the park, to the zoo, to the farm, to the pet shop, to some industrial plant, or to the museum. Any points of contact furnished in excursions are means of increasing interest in information contained in books, magazines and newspapers, and call for additional reading.

Perhaps the children belong to a Read-a-Book Club of the public library. Of inestimable value in creating desirable tastes in reading is the reading list given each child by the teacher. This is of use in doing library reading and in drawing out books for home use. This list should include a wide range of reading material, for children need to be exposed to many kinds of books.

No matter what the child's hobby may be, reading will inevitably be involved in its development. Gardening means the reading of catalogues, of nature and garden magazines, reports of exhibits. Art and music call for the reading of books about the artist or composer, programs, exhibits, and concerts. Pets require information about their care. Collections of any sort involve information about their classification, mounting, arrangement. Hobbies, we repeat, are means of utilizing leisure time and of increasing reading interests and abilities.

We know one fine teacher who all during the year notes the individual interests of the children as they are manifested in contributions to activities, in materials brought into the classroom, and in numerous other ways. This knowledge she uses in helping to make a list of things they should like to do during the summer months. This list is made several weeks before the close of school and placed where all the children can see it. Then the teacher has a conference with the mother, or better still with both parents, just before the closing of school that the ideas may be fully explained and their co-operation enlisted. When a conference is impossible, a letter is sent to the parents explaining the object of the summer activities.

Suggested Activities

The summer plans may include activities like the following:

Excursions to be taken.

Collections to be made, such as stamps, stones, sea shells, postcards, clippings, poems.

Things to be made, such as furniture, houses for pets, scooters, boats, airplanes.

Booklets to contain lists of books read, illustrations of parts of best-liked stories, original poems, kodak pictures.

Gardens to make and care for.

Keeping a diary.

Radio programs to enjoy with brief accounts of composers or musicians.

Lists of favorite books and stories.

Mounting and labeling flowers.

Keeping a scrapbook of newspaper clippings of fine deeds.

Making costumes for dolls.

Reading to younger brothers and sisters.

Collecting pictures of flags of different countries.

Making slides for a stereopticon.

Making a tent, camp, or playhouse.

Keeping a list of birds seen.

Making a series of pictures to illustrate a trip or play.

Keeping diaries of imaginary or real trips.

Listing stories which illustrate various character traits.

Collecting souvenirs and making reports on them, etc.

Parent and teacher working together in this way can create tastes and skills in the children which will not only be the greatest safeguard for their hours of leisure but which will make the summer months count in a broader, richer, happier development of the children.

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE

© Sport and General, London

The "Fourth of June" Celebration at Eton College. Above—A Scene in the Procession of Boats. The Rowers Wear White Trousers, Blue Pea-Jackets With Gold Braid, White Shirts Striped in Green, Flowing Ties and Straw Hats Decorated With a Bunch of Flowers. Right—Part of the Festive Crowd, Guests and Pupils. The Eton Boys May Be Distinguished by Their Traditional Uniform of Tail Coat and Top Hat

Ancient Boating Ceremony at Eton

Colorful Event Still Held in Memory of George Third

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE guests of the 1100 inmates of Eton College, famous among England's public schools, came from near and far to witness the celebration, which took place early in June, to mark the birthday of King George III, a monarch who ever showed a kindly if eccentric interest in the life of the school. The young hosts had enlivened their uniform of tail coat and top hat with boutonnieres and colored waistcoats, and the scene was a cheerful one. In the background, beyond a spreading and close-clipped lawn, were the mellow brick buildings of the school itself. From this side the beautiful towered gateway, built some 400 years ago, was not to be seen, but groups of turrets and twisted Tudor chimneys formed a lovely picture against the clear evening sky. The whole was framed in groups of stately elms. Up the river, rising like a fairy building from wraiths of gray mist, stood the vast mass of Windsor Castle.

Greek and Latin Verses

The festivities, which had been in progress all day and included a cricket match and the declaiming of Greek and Latin verses and dialogue, were now to reach their climax with the Procession of Boats. This procession, formed of the eight boats belonging to the Boat Club, was inaugurated well over a century ago to do special honor to George III, for of all the school's sporting activities rowing attracted him most. It is said that he usually came from Windsor to receive the salute in person. Originally the boys wore different fancy dresses every year, but in 1814 an attractive kind of naval uniform was adopted. Every year since the inauguration the procession has taken place in the same form, the salute being offered to the monarch's memory.

The boats in this year's procession were rowed up river to a spot where the traditional dinner of duck and green peas was served to the crews.

Silent Tribute

About nine-thirty a tremor of excitement stirred the crowd of onlookers. The boats were due to appear. Floodlights were trained on the water. Then round the bend of the river came the first boat Defiance. The eight oarsmen were dressed in baggy white trousers, blue pea-jackets decorated with gold braid, cotton shirts with stiff "dickies" broadly striped in green, and flowing ties. Buckled shoes and straw hats wreathed with flowers completed their picturesque attire. The tiny cox wore Admiral's uniform complete with sword and cocked hat.

As the boat approached the stage on which George III used to sit the crew "tossed" their oars—first the central rowers stood up and raised their oars erect, and then all the others followed suit. In silent tribute the boat passed the stage and drifted slowly down the current into the darkness beyond.

Other boats followed, St. George, Hibernia, Britannia, all patriotically named. The passage of the last boat Monarch, a curious ten-oared craft manned by the leading boys of the school, whether oarsmen or not, brought the procession to a close on a note of unpremeditated comic relief. One of the rowers, struggling to raise his heavy oar, swayed and before he could recover his balance pitched headlong into the water and was quickly rescued by his fellows. The laughter which followed this incident set the company in the mood to enjoy the fireworks which ended the day. Golden rain fell on the grass, fireballs shot across the water and rockets soared into the sky. Finally an illuminated picture of Edward VIII indicated that the proceedings were over and the memory of George III laid to rest for another year.

Big Dipper

Let's climb into this rocket ship and go to the stars. Now look at the Big Dipper! See! That is where we are going! Bumpety bump, it is landing on the pointing star. Let's get off. Oh my, but it is hot! Where is the rest of the constellation? "We are not on the right star," says Jane. She is 5. "Oh, yes, we are, but you see, the stars we see close together are millions of miles apart. That is why we can't see the rest of it. Let's get going before we burn up. Good-by."

Jacqueline Cruse, 10 years,
Campus Elementary School.

That Summer They Didn't Go to Camp

Four Small 'Seamen' and 'Homesteaders' Who Had a Wholesome Holiday

The Parent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kentucky

Dear Friends:

Once upon a time, not too long ago, there were four little folks who were *not* going to camp as soon as school was out. That summer they were not to go away at all. As they stood one day, watching their constant playmates going through all the delicious business of departure, their hearts felt rather heavy, and when all the good-bys were over and the playmates out of sight, they turned quietly homeward without anticipation. But such a dear, wise mother was there in the doorway waiting for them.

In a twinkling the familiar house, with its long, roomy back yard, completely enclosed by an old-fashioned high board fence, had become nothing less than an enchanting seagoing vessel! Anyone who stepped beyond the front door would find himself floundering in 40 fathoms of blue sea water—no less! The game was on! One no longer "went downstairs," he went "below." Beds were bunks, of course, and so on for as many nautical terms as could be properly applied. All duties became salty—and multiplied.

* * *

Occasionally the ship came to port, but not too often, and then one of the crew could be persuaded to put out in a small boat, and go out the back gate to the corner store for "supplies," which usually were in the form of ice cream cones, or the indispensable ingredient for lemonade.

What a joyous voyage it was, of good fellowship and common purpose! It continued for many days, until finally the hunger for world travel had been well satisfied, and the ship came to anchor in the home port.

But adventure was not over. It was discovered that broad western lands stretched far from the kitchen porch door, shaded coolly and beautifully by the huge old thorn tree, round whose trunk just one pair of little arms could not reach. The mother, and ex-captain of the ex-crew, pointed out at breakfast one morning, that there had been a time when "Uncle Sam" gave to those pioneers who pushed westward and made claims, the homes they built and the land they cleared, and for all she knew, this generous offer was still in effect. So the crew promptly became enthusiastic homesteaders, with great enterprises to be carried through. Paths through trackless forests, and trails across nameless plains were marked by means of sweeping paths through the carpet of fragile blossoms fallen from the thorn tree. Indians of course were encountered, but without hostilities, and much Indian lore acquired. Much ingenuity was required of all.

* * *

For the essential task of house building, a discarded green window shutter was given, and this yielded material of a most satisfactory description—flat, smooth slats of the usual dimensions. Most inviting dwellings were made for the clothespin characters who were to live in them. How fascinating the wee front doors were, revealing cool, dark, mysterious interiors which might never be entered! And cunning the little yards, with set-in green things which needed constant dampness and frequent replacement. Rustic twig fences were erected, and new tasks appeared constantly on the heels of finished ones! The matter of homesteading seemed to cover a wide range of effort and to call for much patient work, by the time one had successfully brought the pioneers across the mountains, built their homes, fences, made their clothes and stocked their farm lands.

How the singsong, not unmusical call of the strawberry vendor echoes through the memory of those warm summer days, where such absorbing activity was carried on by the four, all oblivious of the front sidewalk where other youngsters flew past on such prosaic and modern contraptions as skates and velocipedes. I must think long to find a spot to equal in elusive charm those sinuous paths of clean-swept ground, which now and again must be swept again when a breeze would send down another shower of thorn-tree blossoms.

* * *

Among the joys provided the pioneering crew that eventful summer was gingerbread, sweet, fragrant and abundant, but best of all, to be broken into luscious chunks as soon as it came from the oven, to be carried out into the prairie country to be eaten while the air was still spicy from its baking. Always since, gingerbread has seemed to belong to happy childhood.

So there they were, four youngsters in a city back yard, not going anywhere for the summer. But what they found of imagination, beauty and glimpses of true values through the shared vision of their older playmate has beautified many an hour and many a circumstance. Other summers came, with other joys—the awesome first sight of the surging rolling Atlantic, but few memories are as vivid or so cherished as that summer spent in the back yard.

Deepest love to our circle of friends and wishes for their genuine recreation this summer.

(Mrs.) E. C. L.

European Study in Europe

International study courses devoted to various aspects of education will be one of the features of the seventh world conference of the New Education Fellowship being held in Cheltenham, England, the first fortnight of August, 1936. Over 2000 delegates representing some 50 different countries are expected to attend. Information can be had from the N. E. F. secretary, 29 Tavistock Square, London, W. C. 1, England; and from Progressive Education Association, 310 West 90th Street, New York City, U. S. A.

Schoolboys Film Trip

London Boys Record Visit to Russia and Finland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A GROUP of schoolboys, from one of the poorest districts of London, who have recently returned from a visit to Russia and Finland, have conducted their parents on a tour through these countries by means of a film they have made.

"There we are!" they called out eagerly, as the film showed an omnibus stopping outside the Children's Club in Leningrad, and eager mothers cried: "Which is you, Bill?" "Where's our Ted?" "Where's Johnny?"

The parents were so eager to have the film made that they bore part of the cost of production. The cine-camera had been worked by the two masters in charge of the boys, but the snapshots taken by the boys themselves proved to be so good that they were incorporated in the film.

The only photos that did not turn out successfully were those of snow scenes in the mountains when the boys were skiing in Finland. They did not realize that the light produced by snow is equal to brilliant sunshine, and opened their apertures wide enough to take the dark skies overhead. They only took one picture in color because the cost is twice as much as black and white, and the weather was not good enough to risk failure, but May Day celebrations in Russia, in which everyone takes part, was too full of color to be missed.

"There they are—all with their red ties!" the boys exclaimed when the picture came in view.

What They Saw

Boys and girls in Russian schools work and play together, and in the pictures girls were seen planing and sawing in the woodwork class beside their brothers, and doing the same physical exercises in the open air; the gymnasium, however, was one of the places the Russians would not permit to be photographed. Factories and timber yards were also forbidden. The boys wanted to take a view of the River Neva, but because there were factories on the banks it was not allowed.

The plants and animals which Russian school children collect on expeditions into the country and keep in their school laboratories were specially interesting to the English boys since natural history museums in schools are not general in England. They were also greatly impressed by the large areas of modern buildings in the Workers' Quarters.

When a picture of a mosque in Leningrad, with old people sitting under the arch and children playing on the steps, appeared, one of the boys turned to his parents. "They have no Sundays there, you see," he said. "Everybody works four days, and the fifth day is a holiday. But it isn't Sunday."

The boys were obliged to leave 300 feet of their film in Moscow to be processed, which means that it will also be censored before it comes to England. This was something of a disappointment, but confiscation at the frontier was the only alternative.

Visiting Finland

When they entered Finland, the party had to turn its attention to a different kind of photography, seven photographs of each boy being required by the authorities with his signature on each! The Finns were pretty particular in other respects also. It was almost a misdemeanor to drop a tram-ticket in the street; if they did, people ran after them with it!

Pictures were taken of the biggest trade school in northern Europe, situated near the Russian frontier, where every boy of 11 or 12 years of age goes to learn boot-making for two hours each week. The boys make their own tools. They also learn how to make furniture, and turn out remarkably good pieces which are bought by the inhabitants of the town. A chair which would cost 6 guineas in London, is made by Finnish boys for 6d.—that is because wood is so plentiful. All the Finnish houses are made of wood, and the trains are driven by wood fuel.

Finland provided a wealth of interest for the cameras: The drosh-ky-man in his long overcoat, with his four-wheeled carriage; the open-air museum where have been collected various types of dwellings, including a Lap-hut in many feet of snow; and schoolchildren lining up in a playground with the snow falling fast, revealing the fact that pupils are turned out of doors in all weathers. But the picture that proved to be the most popular was one showing the English boys playing football with Finnish boys. The pitch had only been free from snow for a week, and it was mud that formed the chief interest in this fine film!

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Business and Industry

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Commerce and Finance

Reserve's Federal Holdings Shifted For Reallocation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Federal Reserve System disclosed yesterday a plan to redistribute within the system holdings of United States Government securities of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.

The scheme will concentrate all such investments in a special "system account" and will reallocate on the basis of earnings requirements the participation in this account of individual Reserve Banks.

Furthers Centralization

No alterations in the total amount of Government securities held by all the account of the various banks are involved. The development of this plan reflects further adjustment to the centralization of control over Federal Reserve Bank open-market operations as provided for in the Banking Act of 1935. Under this act none of the Reserve banks is permitted to buy or sell any Government securities without the permission of the Open Market Committee or to refrain from purchases or sales ordered by that committee.

Hitherto Federal Reserve Bank holdings of Government securities have been of two kinds:

1. Securities held by a Reserve Bank for its own account which had been bought from time to time in conformity with the bank's needs for earning assets.

2. Participations in the system account, consisting of government securities bought in carrying out open-market operations to effect the monetary policies of the system.

In the change that has just been made, all holdings of the first category have been turned into the system account and henceforth no Federal Reserve Bank will hold government issues for its own account. Having pooled all the investments in government securities the Reserve authorities reallocated the participations of the various Reserve Banks so as to provide that those banks that had shown a need for greater earnings should have a larger share in the system's holdings and those banks that had shown the largest surpluses should have their earning assets reduced.

Reduction in Securities

In carrying out this redistribution, the amount of government securities allocated to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was reduced about $59,000,000; the Chicago Reserve Bank's share was cut about $32,000,000; the Atlanta Reserve Bank's share was reduced $2,000,000, and the Dallas Reserve Bank's proportion, almost $1,500,000. To all the other banks were allocated larger participations than formerly, the approximate increases in their holdings being: Boston, $4,000,000; Philadelphia, $34,000,000; Cleveland, $18,000,000; Richmond, $11,000,000; St. Louis, $7,000,000; Minneapolis, $11,000,000; Kansas City, $6,000,000, and San Francisco, $13,000,000.

Bankers here indicated that the move is a logical outcome of the recent changes in the Federal Reserve organization which has given to the open-market committee complete control over Reserve Bank open-market operations.

Balaban Now Heads Paramount Pictures

NEW YORK, (AP)—Directors of Paramount Pictures, Inc., have elevated to the presidency of the company Barney Balaban, widely known theatrical operator in the Midwest, and head of one of Paramount's subsidiaries.

The new chief executive officer of the company has had a wide and varied career in the theatrical world extending over more than twenty years. He was one of the founders of the Balaban & Katz Theater Circuit of Chicago, which was acquired by Paramount in 1926 and has been president of that organization since 1932.

In addition to naming Mr. Balaban as president to succeed John E. Otterson, who failed of renomination to the board on June 16, the Paramount directors announced a number of other appointments. Included was the re-election of Adolph Zukor, founder of the organization, as chairman of the board, and the selection as vice-presidents of Neil F. Agnew, Earle Anderson, Frank Freeman, John J. Hicks, Jr., and Austin C. Keough. Stanton Griffis remains as chairman of the executive committee.

Transamerica Places Stock on 40-Cent Basis

SAN FRANCISCO July 3 (AP) — Transamerica Corporation has boosted the dividend rate to 40 cents a share a year, and, in addition, declared a special dividend of 5 cents a share for the half year just ended.

The new regular dividend of 20 cents, semiannual, and the special of 5 cents, will be paid July 31 to stockholders of record July 15. President John M. Grant indicated the regular dividend would be "permanent."

A year ago the directors placed the stock on an annual basis of 30 cents a share, and in January this year they declared an extra dividend of 10 cents in addition to the regular semiannual payment of 15 cents.

Imports by Cuba of U. S. Shoes May Hit New High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department declares that unofficial statistics indciated that Cuba's imports of shoes from the United States in 1936 would exceed the total of any year since 1930, when 292,821 pairs were received.

Reports from H. S. Tewell, consul at Havana, showed that Cuba imported 89,840 pairs of shoes from the United States in the first four months of 1936, indicating a total for the year of between 260,000 and 270,000 pairs.

This would compare with imports from the United States of 111,770 pairs in 1925; 33,198 pairs in 1934, and record low imports from this country of 9,268 pairs in 1933.

Steel Production Well Above 1935

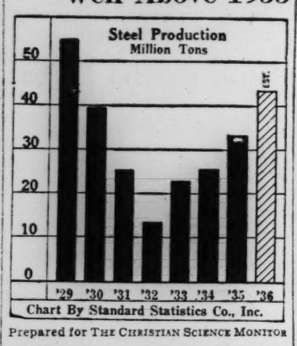

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITH an output of about 21,500,000 tons of steel ingots in prospect for the first six months of the year, the estimated 65 per cent average operations in the closing half would indicate that full-year production will be between 43,000,000 and 44,000,000 tons, or 30 per cent larger than in 1935.

While such an output would be the best for any year since 1929, it would still be moderately below the average production of 45,600,000 tons of Bessemer and open-hearth steel for the period 1923-1930.

Court Test Starts On Constitutionality Of 1935 Utility Act

NEW YORK (AP)—The Electric Bond & Share Company and 21 other defendants and the United States Government have begun a finish contest on the constitutionality of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 with the filing in Federal Court of the factual background of the test case.

Stipulations covering about 600 pages and setting forth the facts upon which both sides have agreed and outlining diverging views on points having a vital bearing on the constitutionality of the act, were submitted to Judge Julian W. Mack in Federal Court for the Second District of New York.

For more than seven months, attorneys, engineers and statisticians have worked on the document, and the agreement will eliminate the need for open court testimony, either oral or documentary, since both sides have expressly waived the right to offer evidence and have agreed that the proceedings shall be submitted on the pleadings, stipulations and such facts as the court may properly judicially notice.

It is expected that briefs will be filed before Judge Mack late in the summer and oral arguments are anticipated in October.

Reserve Balances Show Big Increase During Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported another heavy increase in member bank reserve balances during the week ended July 1, bringing the excess to $2,670,000,000 above legal requirements.

A $281,000,000 boost brought the total to $5,589,000,000. Money in circulation rose $77,000,000 during the week, while the Treasury saw fit to withdraw from Reserve institutions $345,000,000 which was deposited in commercial institutions.

Monetary gold stocks rose $12,000,000, the smallest increase in recent days.

The condition statement showed that the daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended July 1 was $2,473,000,000, a decrease of $5,000,000, compared with the preceding week and of $2,000,000, compared with the corresponding week in 1934.

Keeshin Moves To Acquire Seaboard

WASHINGTON (AP)—In a move to acquire the Seaboard Freight Lines, Inc., a Connecticut corporation, Keeshin Transcontinental Freight Lines, Inc., Wilmington, Del., has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue 6000 shares of no par stock.

Part of the proceeds from the stock would be used to acquire the Seaboard Lines, which operate through the East into New England.

Under an option agreement, the stock would be sold to Lehman Bros. of New York City at $100 a share, the Keeshin application said. Of the aggregate $600,000 expected to be realized from the stock, about $350,000 would be necessary to acquire the Seaboard Lines, it was said. The remainder would be used for general corporate purposes.

FINAN

Sugar Consumption Gains In Europe Over Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Total sugar consumption in the 14 principal European countries during the first seven months of the current crop year, September, 1935, through April, 1936, amounted to 5,052,944 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 4,855,567 tons consumed during the corresponding period last season, an increase of 167,377 tons, or approximately 3.4 per cent, Lamborn & Co. reports.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on May 1, 1936, totaled 3,790,140 tons as against 3,943,299 tons on the like date in 1935, a decrease of 153,159 tons, or approximately 3.9 per cent.

Production of sugar for the 14 principal European countries for the season starting Sept. 1, 1935, is placed at 5,758,000 long tons, raw sugar, as against 6,490,000 in the previous season, a decrease of 732,000 tons, or 11.3 per cent.

Retail Business Moves to Higher Levels for Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Retail distribution during the past week advanced despite the smaller gain in the drought districts, declared Dun & Bradstreet in its weekly review.

Sales were expanded by cashing of the bonus bonds and stronger demand for summer apparel and vacation goods. Some divisions of business, says the report, made the best showing in more than a month.

Retail sales estimated for the country as a whole was 12 to 18 per cent over a year ago, the agency said, adding that in New England, where resort bookings were the largest since 1929, an especially good showing was made.

Distribution in the Middle West, severely affected by high temperatures and drought, was 10 to 12 per cent ahead of a year ago; in the Northwest sales averaged 8 to 12 per cent higher, and in the South they exceeded last year's by 15 to 20 per cent. On the Pacific coast there was a rise of 14 to 18 per cent.

"Wholesale markets were more active, as reorders increased and fall buying gained momentum," says the review. "Most merchants prepared for the largest trade since 1930. While schedules were set higher in some industries, there were indications of seasonal slackening in others.

"The movement of merchandise in retail channels was more vigorous due to the strong revival in the demand for summer apparel, which had lagged during the two weeks preceding. Sheer dresses, white coats, millinery, shoes and white dresses were outstanding. Sizable gains were recorded in sales of men's lightweight suits, straw hats, polo shirts and slacks."

Bullish factors in business included an increase in electric power production, steel production, freight carloadings and more orders for lumber. Coal output remained on an even keel, while crude oil production was 130,850 barrels daily over estimates given by the Bureau of Mines. Bank clearings dropped 11.6 per cent under the 1935 levels.

Assets Rise Enables N.Y. Banks To Retire RFC as Shareholder

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Tuesday's announcement that the National City Bank of New York will retire on Aug. 1 its $50,000,0000 outstanding preferred stock, is taken here to have several favorable implications.

In the first place, it eliminates the last of the RFC holdings of the stock or capital notes of the large New York banks. Only about $3,650,000 out of the original sum of over $200,000,000 of stock and notes of New York banks held by the RFC will be outstanding after Aug. 1.

In the second place, it indicates the sharp recovery in assets which the New York banks have experienced in the last two years, which has largely offset the very low level of operating earnings caused by the exceedingly low level of interest rates and commercial borrowing.

N. Y. Banks Set Example

The retirement of the Chase Bank's $50,000,000, announced last month, is to be effected entirely out of asset recoveries, while some $12,000,000 of the National City's retirement is to be similarly financed. It is felt that if these banks could show such substantial recoveries when they wished to do so, other large banks could do the same if they wished.

The New York banks originally sold to the R. F. C. about one quarter, or $200,000,000 of the stock, debentures, and notes of banks purchased by that agency in the winter of 1933-1934. The purpose of the Government at that time was to pump enough capital into the rather flattened banking system to enable it to qualify for the federal deposit guaranty system as well as to make commercial loans on a larger scale. The New York banks, although they did not need the money, were asked to set an example. They demurred at first, fearing to let the government camel get its nose into the capital tent. It was the crackdown era. At length the following amounts were sold to the R. F. C.:

Bank	Amount
Bank of the Manhattan Company	$3,000,000
Bank of New York and Trust Co.	1,000,000
Bankers' Trust Company	5,000,000
Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company	5,000,000
Chemical Bank and Trust Co.	5,000,000
Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company	3,000,000
Fifth Avenue Bank	200,000
Fulton Trust Company	250,000
Guaranty Trust Company	20,000,000
Lawyers County Trust Company	250,000
Marine Midland Trust Company	1,000,000
Chase National Bank	50,000,000
National City Bank	50,000,000

Benefits of RFC Partnership

Most of these issues were paid off in as short an order as possible. Some of the banks, however, were not worried over this particular type of potential government domination. In addition another factor induced them to keep the RFC's money. Deposits have been increasing rapidly, and it is considered good banking practice to keep capital and surplus in a ratio to deposits of at least 1 to 10. As the Manufacturers' Trust put it—"At the time we sold these notes our deposits were averaging approximately $350,000,000. In the three years since that date they have nearly doubled. They have since the first of the year most of the time exceeded $600,000,000. Therefore, any plans that we may have had for carrying out our program of retiring our capital notes, while quite possible of fulfillment, have necessarily been modified because of the desirability of maintaining this proper ratio of capital funds to deposits."

In retiring the RFC obligations the New York banks as well as those in Chicago and elsewhere have used two different financing methods. One has been to raise the needed cash by sale of common or preferred stock to stockholders. For some time this was not feasible on account of the extreme unpopularity into which bank stocks had fallen. This unpopularity was due not only to the heavy losses of depression but also to the unpleasant experiences of many bank-stockholders with the double liability feature. For national banks Congress has now abolished this feature for new issues, and many states have done the same.

Asset recoveries have also improved the reputation of bank stocks, and this method of financing RFC repayment will probably prove more popular in the future. It will be further encouraged by the desire on the part of bank managements to, on the one hand, mantain the conventional 1 to 10 ratio of capital to deposits—and on the other hand, refrain from too liberal a writing up of hidden reserves.

Some RFC Underwriting

In several cases this method of financing has actually been helped by the RFC, which has underwritten the bank's offering of stock. In the case of the recent Manufacturers' Trust stock offering, the management preferred underwriting by private investment bankers, but they were unable to offer terms as favorable as those offered by Mr. Jones. The development was somewhat analogous to that under which the RFC recently underwrote the Great Northern's $100,000,000 refinancing operation.

The second method is of course that of writing up assets to their hypothetically true value which have heretofore been carried at their conservative 1933 worth. The actual payment by the bank causes the bank's cash to be reduced on the asset side as the preferred is stricken from the liability side. Portfolio write-ups, however, on the asset side, can be capitalized on the liability side either by the declaration of a common stock dividend or by an addition to surplus or undivided profits. The same thing can be accomplished by transfer from reserves to surplus. This latter was done by the Chase.

Large banks which have repaid the RFC in recent months are as follows:

Bank	Amount repaid ($000,000)	Remarks	Source of funds
American Trust, San Francisco	7.5		Convertible
			Sale of convertible
First National, Chicago	25	total, two installments	Sale of new common
Manufacturers' Trust, New York	25	Total	Sale of new convertible pfd.
Continental-Illinois	5	10 per cent	Earnings 20 per cent stock dividend
Chase, New York	50	Total	Recoveries out of reserve to surplus
National City	50	Total	Partly from recoveries, partly from other assets

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British Government recently introduced into Parliament a bill which at long last proposed to compel reorganization in the coal industry; but with the bill the Government itself produced amendments which postponed the compulsion, left reorganization to the tender and voluntary hands of the coal owners. And so chaos is left to rule over the production of coal just as completely as if a British Supreme Court had rejected a British Guffey Coal Act.

Coal mining is Britain's most depressed industry. At the depth of the depression in 1932 there were about 425,000 coal miners in the approximately 2,400,000 insured men who were unemployed; and of the 1,500,000 men unemployed at present over 200,000 are coal miners. There is no hope that continued domestic recovery will enable these men to be re-employed in their accustomed trade, for the depressed condition of the coal industry is not due to any cyclical depression but to much more stubborn and long-term causes, some of which are common to the British and American coal industries, and some peculiar to Britain.

The rapid development of oil as a fuel, the spread of electricity and the increasing efficiency in the use of coal in boilers; these and similar causes have permitted rapidly rising demands for power to be paralleled by an absolute decrease in the demand for coal, a development by no means limited to one country. In England this shrinkage has been aggravated by the collapse of international trade. Thus exports of British coal fell from 94 million tons in 1913 to a record low of 51 million in 1935; while total output of the coal industry fell over the same period from 287.5 million tons to 223 million. Total output reached a depression low of 207 million tons in 1933.

Figures produced by the government Mines Department, calculated upon the commercially disposable tonnage, and not upon total tonnage produced, give net costs per ton for the last quarter of 1935 as 12s. 7¾d., compared with proceeds of 13s. 11½d., and a profit per ton of 1s. 4d., higher than for any three months since 1924. Wages accounted for 8s. 4¾d. of the cost per ton, earnings per man per shift amounted to 9s. 4d., and the output per man-shift was 23.89 tons. Royalties were equal to about 5 per cent of the wages bill.

It is calculated that at the present time 7.5 per cent of domestic consumption is used by the collieries themselves, 10.5 per cent by gas works, nearly 7 per cent by electricity stations, 7.5 per cent by railway locomotives, 10.5 per cent by iron and steel companies. Thus about 40 per cent of domestic purchases are made by large, almost monopolistic consumers, who have been able in their bargaining with the uncoordinated coal industry to obtain uneconomical prices which would not have been granted if the parties to the bargain had been competitively equal.

And the same argument may be applied to the bargaining between coal owners and labor. For the owner of land is no proper economic method by which to organize the mining operations under the land. But perhaps the greatest burden under which the industry labors is the stubborn, reactionary conservatism which, in spite of many honorable exceptions, seems to be the most jealous prerogative of the British mine owner. It is this shortsightedness, combined with the powerful political influence of the owners for wage discussions.

To the handicaps of excess capacity and inferior bargaining power the industry has added its own complications. The financial burden of royalties may not be high, but the economic handicap may have been enormous, since the accidental distribution of ownership coal owners lobby, which has killed every attempt to obtain successful reorganization of the industry.

The necessary conditions for the reorganization have been explored by commission after commission. Since the Sankey report of 1919, it has been agreed that redundant mines must be closed, and production concentrated on the more efficient units. In 1926 the Samuel report drove home the point that reorganization would be impossible without compulsion. Yet, the industry was given four more years in which to make voluntary solution.

In 1930, it was more than ever clear that compulsion was necessary, but the 1930 act, designed at first to persuade and only ultimately to compel, was amended by the coal owner's lobby so that it was unworkable. At the beginning of the present year the situation was just about where it was in 1919; there had been some voluntary amalgamations, some agreements to control prices and allot production quotas between mines not on a basis of efficiency but merely on estimated output. The main questions had not been solved.

At the end of last year, there was a sudden possibility of a coal miners' strike. Their average weekly wage was about 45s.; the average wage of more than 60 per cent of the employees, who do not work at the coal face, was about 38s. 5d. a week, while many of the lower grades of workers were earning little more than 30s. a week.

The miners demanded national wage agreements, and an all-round wage increase of 2s. an hour, calculated to cost the industry about £18.5 millions a year. The strike was avoided, but not at the producers' expense. Many large customers agreed to pay 1s. more a ton for their purchase, the increase to be passed on to the miners, who abandoned their all-round demand in favor of higher wages for the lower grades.

The coal owners, in their own interests, were to have ready by July of this year, schemes of centralized selling in order to avoid "excessive" competition in an over-developed industry which has led to bankrupt prices, and continuous operation of large mines at uneconomic prices. The owners' part in the negotiations was to make a gesture toward national wage discussions with representatives of labor. The Government, which acted as mediator, undertook to introduce a bill at once to nationalize all royalties, provide powers for compulsory amalgamations, which by producing an efficient industry would be some compensation to the public for the higher prices they were asked to pay for their coal.

For the moment the coalowners have been able to repeat their tactics, and compulsory reorganization has been dropped, at any rate until the Government reintroduces its bill in the autumn.

The efficient industry of the reorganization schemes might employ a quarter million less miners than at present. There will be that many men thrown out of work, not scattered over the country but concentrated in localized depressed areas. For these men in the long run there are but three choices: they must be supported by a public charge as derelict labor; they must be employed in new industries to be developed within the distressed areas; or they must be transferred to expanding industries in more prosperous parts of the country. And perhaps one should add a fourth "solution" which seems to exert a hypnotic influence over Europe's economic affairs: War.

Motor Production Again on the Rise

DETROIT, July 3 (AP)—Cram's reports, placed this week's automotive output at 100,697 cars and trucks compared wih 99,695 the previous week and 59,380 in the corresponding week of 1935.

Big Bus System Has Rush of New Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The response of the public to the new cuts in bus fares has been highly gratifying, it is announced by R. A. L. Bogan, president of the Great Eastern Bus System, one of the large bus operators, with headquarters here.

The new fare reductions have brought Great Eastern's fares down to an average of 1⅓ to 1½ cents a mile, the lowest bus rates in history. As a result not only are more people traveling but the telephone wires at the various Great Eastern stations throughout the country are being kept busier than usual with inquiries from prospective passengers who have occasion to travel later on, says Mr. Bogan.

Cocoa Trading in June Comes Near to Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The New York Cocoa Exchange in the month of June had a 110 per cent increase in trading volume over May, represented by 7238 lots compared with a turnover of 4677 lots in June, 1935.

The increase in trading was attributed to the "bull" market in cocoa which saw an advance of approximately 50 points or a half-cent a pound during the month and which brought six-cent cocoa to the futures board for the first time in three years.

New Zealand Sets Up Act Controlling Nation's Transport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z. — A somewhat drastic measure for complete co-ordination of rail, road, and air services has been piloted through the New Zealand Legislature by Minister of Transport Robert Semple, the only other form of transport not covered being that of the coastal steamship services.

Investigations of the state organization for control of licenses of motor vehicles have disclosed that 17 per cent of New Zealand's national income is spent on transport and is regarded as too high, mainly because there is overlapping of services and unnecessary duplication along routes where road and rail are parallel.

Rulings Permanent

District licensing authorities responsible for the hearing of applications for motor road goods and passenger services will in future be constituted of only one person for each authority, appeals from his decision going to the Minister of Transport, who according to the new law shall give a decision, which, in the terms of the statute, "cannot be challenged, reviewed, quashed or called into question in any court."

Justifying this strong measure, the minister informed Parliament that New Zealanders are spending £13,000,000 annually on their transport services, the cost having increased in a decade by £2,000,000, until it amounts, per head of the population, to £8-7-9 per annum. By placing final authority in one man's hands, the whole problem would be controlled in the national interest, and conflicting claims of various forms of transport fairly reconciled. There would, he assured Parliament, be no attempt to drive private operators off the roads in order to protect the state railways.

Motors Hurt Railways

The minister expressed the opinion that the serious decline in railway passenger revenue is wholly due to the enormous swing over of transport to the private car, and he proved his point with some remarkable figures based on official investigation.

Of £100 spent for transport in the Dominion, the relative proportions of expenditures are as follows:

Private cars £70; railways £10; electric tramways £9; omnibuses and licensed road service cars £8; interisland shipping £3; total £100. These figures are further corroborated by the latest report of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, which suggests that the time is near when there will be a motor vehicle for every five persons of New Zealand's population.

Decrease Is Shown In Brokers' Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York city, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $1,004,000,000 for the week ending July 1, a decrease of $26,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $952,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago were:

	This Week	Previous Week
In New York City	$933,000,000	$955,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	71,000,000	75,000,000

New Trade Pact Aids Canadian Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Five months of the reciprocal trade relations with the United States have produced a net increase in Canadian exports to that country of more than $10,000,000 and a large increase in some of the chief commodities on which the Dominion received special concessions.

Canada's total domestic exports to the United States for the five months ended May 31, 1936, were $140,373,858 compared with $130,003,719 in the corresponding period of 1935. Sales of grain and grain products showed an unusual drop from about $2,500,000 to about $700,000 but decided advances were made on other exports.

Of interest to the people of Quebec Province is that exports of maple sugar jumped from $56,600 to the total of $520,000 nearly 10 times more. Fresh and frozen fish increased from $1,800,000 to $2,200,000; undressed fur skins advanced from $1,350,000 to $1,700,000; planks and boards from $2,307,000 to $4,555,000.

Three Oil Concerns Agree on a Merger

HOUSTON, Texas—Karl F. Hasselmann, president of the Salt Dome Oil Corporation, announces that the directors of his company and of Texas Oil Corporation and Coastland Oil Corporation have agreed on a merger of the three companies, subject to approval of stockholders at meetings to be held July 24 next at Wilmington, Del. Stockholders of each company of record July 3, 1936, will be entitled to vote at the meetings.

Salt Dome stock is listed on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and Texla on the Boston Stock Exchange, while Coastland is traded in in the over-the-counter market.

Appropriations For Aircraft Up Sharply

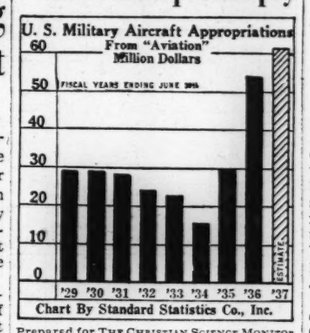

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EXPENDITURES for military aircraft in this country during the current fiscal year and appropriations for the year to begin July 1 are more than double the average of the preceding six years.

Farm Production Financing Makes A New High, Says FCA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Production credit associations' growth is one of the most significant factors in the progress of agricultural co-operation since the depression, declared F. F. Hill, deputy governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

These co-operative institutions, Mr. Hill reports, loaned farmers $119,000,000 during the first half of 1936, or more than one third of the $343,000,000 loaned under the FCA during the six-months period, making a new high in co-operative production financing.

The 550 associations registered a 21 per cent increase in business over the first half of 1935. This was the third consecutive increase in spring financing of crops and livestock since organization of the associations in 1933-34.

Loans by the various institutions under the Farm Credit Administration during the first half of 1936 were approximately as follows: Federal land banks, $68,000,000; Land Bank Commissioner, $48,000,000; Federal Intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for private financing institutions and farmer co-operatives, $52,200,000; production credit associations, $119,000,000; regional agricultural credit corporations, $22,000,000; emergency crop loans, $12,000,000; banks for co-operatives, $17,000,000, and Agricultural Marketing Act Revolving Fund, $4,800,000.

Carloadings Rise Above Last Week And 1935 Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported loadings of revenue freight for the week ended June 27 of 713,639 cars.

This was an increase of 22,923 cars, or 3.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 96,776, or 15.7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 67,636, or 10.5 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The week's loadings of various classifications, giving comparisons with preceding week, and corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	This Week	Gain Over Last Week	Gain Over Year Ago
Misc. freight	289,805	2,833	52,468
Less than carlot	161,300	411	5,347
Coal	114,157	10,164	*4,119
Grain & grain prods	41,738	7,167	13,504
Western districts	29,052	6,710	10,608
Livestock	12,811	1,125	3,395
Western districts	9,431	798	2,797
Forest products	36,030	1,650	7,514
Ore	49,462	*1,023	15,927
Coke	8,336	39	2,740

*Decrease.

National Bank Call For June 30 Issued

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Comptroller of the Currency issued a call today for the condition of all national banks at the close of business Tuesday, June 30.

The Comptroller of the Currency is required by law to report on the condition of all national banks, not less than three times a year, the dates of the calls being optional with him.

Today's call—as of the fiscal year end—marks the second thus far in 1936.

Simultaneously, the Federal Reserve Board asked for condition statements of all state member banks as of June 30, while the Federal deposit insurance corporation requested all state nonmember insured banks to report on condition as of the same date.

Brown Bros. Harriman, Assets Best in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., private bankers, in their financial statement as of June 30, 1936, shows increases in deposits, total assets and capital and surplus, compared with three months ago. The figures in each case are the highest since the firm began publishing its statements in 1934.

Total deposits of $52,157,918 on June 30, represented an increase of 18 per cent, compared with $43,898,704 at the end of the first quarter, and a gain of 32 per cent over deposits of $39,375,597 a year ago. Total assets increased to $79,757,095 from $72,780,499 on March 31.

A slight decline is shown in loans and advances, which stand at $15,916,119, compared with $16,181,732 at the end of the first quarter. Other asset items compare as follows with the March 31 figures: Cash, $15,467,919, against $9,853,953; United States Government securities (valued at cost or market), $13,375,963, against $9,330,074; call loans and acceptances of other banks, $6,428,755, against $5,917,236; marketable bonds and stocks (valued at cost or market), $10,654,861, against $12,754,675.

World Wheat Surplus Lowest In Nine Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wheat surplus of the chief exporting countries as well as total world carryover on July 1 will be the smallest in nine years, according to an estimate by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. The United States carryover was put at 125,000,000 bushels, smallest since July 1, 1928.

The surplus in principal exporting countries is estimated at about 388,000,000 bushels as of July 1, compared with 532,000,000 bushels a year ago, 741,000,000 in 1934, and 789,000,000 bushels—an all-time peak—in the summer of 1933.

The bureau's estimate of total world carryover is 635,000,000 bushels as of July 1, against 856,000,000 bushels a year ago, and 1,109,000,000 bushels two years ago. The United tates carryover of 125,000,000 bushels compares with 152,000,000 bushels in 1935, with 286,000,000 bushels in 1934, and with 393,000,000 bushels—an all-time peak—on July 1, 1933.

The world wheat crop outside of Russia and China is estimated by the bureau at about 2 per cent larger than last year's outturn of 3,511,000,000 bushels. The estimate for this year is based upon average yields in the Southern Hemisphere and the current crop situation in other countries.

The bureau says in its current report on world wheat prospects:

"On the basis of crop conditions to date, production in the Northern Hemisphere is expected to be about the same as a year ago, with a moderate increase in North America, a small decrease in Europe excluding Russia, a small decrease in Africa, and a moderate increase in Asia, excluding Russia and China.

"Average yields in Argentina and Australia would result in about a 23 per cent increase in production in the Southern Hemisphere countries over the extremely small outturn of last year. Reports of crop conditions in Soviet Russia, in general, are favorable except that the eastern spring wheat region is very dry. In China, the crop is estimated to be about 10 per cent larger than last year."

The bureau points out however, that its estimate of world production would be reduced by continued high temperatures and drought in the spring wheat belt of the United States and a rainy summer in Europe following a wet spring. The extent of crop damage in the United States will be reported by the Crop Reporting Board on July 10.

Associated Gas Asks Appeals Court Stay Of Solvency Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—The Associated Gas & Electric Company is today appealing to presiding Judge Martin T. Manton of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for an order to stay proceedings which would compel the company to surrender its books and records so that a test of its solvency could be made after having had a similar plea to Associate Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo of the United States Supreme Court rejected yesterday.

The appeal to Justice Cardozo was made in the living room of his summer home in White Plains, and after hearing it he refused to intervene and order a review of a decision by Judge Julian W. Mack of the Circuit Court, before whom an action to force the Associated Gas into involuntary bankruptcy is being heard.

The plea to Judge Manton, which was made immediately after Justice Cardozo refused to intervene, is for a writ of mandamus or a writ of prohibition, or both, which would disqualify Judge Mack from presiding in the case on the grounds that he is personally biased and prejudiced.

Judge Manton took the plea under advisement, and a decision from him is expected momentarily.

Charles M. Travis, attorney for the Associated Gas, denied before Justice Cardozo that the company he represented was insolvent. To the contrary, he declared, conditions were improving and indications were that the concern would pay a dividend this year, which is a holding concern, had never failed to meet maturities of principle and interest.

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What's Going On In the Arts

Sydney Music Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

THE Twenty-first Anniversary Festival of the State Conservatorium of Music opened on May 6 with an orchestral concert by the Conservatorium Orchestra. The "coming of age" festival was to continue until the end of June and to include Mozart's "The Magic Flute" and Elgar's "The Dream of Gerontius."

The conductors taking part in the opening concert were Dr. W. Arundel Orchard, director from 1923 to 1934; Mr. Alfred Hill, teacher of harmony and composition, 1915 to 1933, and Dr. Edgar L. Bainton, Dr. Mus. (Dunelm), F. R. C. M., present director. The soloists, ex-scholars and holders of the Conservatorium diploma, were Marjorie Hesse, pianoforte; George White, violinist, and Rosalind Gumpertz, viola player. Dr. Arundel Orchard had come over specially for the occasion from Hobart, where he is putting in fine spadework in the cause of music at the Hobart University and the Hobart Symphony Orchestra and Chamber Music Class.

The festival program opened with a vital performance of Beethoven's Overture, "The Consecration of the House." Dr. Bainton conducted with spirited, forceful sincerity. This overture was given at the opening of the Conservatorium on May 6, 1915, under the baton of Mr. Alfred Hill.

Then followed a delightful exposition of Mozart's "Sinfonia Concertante" in E flat major, for violin, viola and orchestra. The lyric loveliness of the music was clearly realized by the ensemble, which maintained a just balance throughout. The solo work in violin (Mr. White) and viola (Miss Gumpertz) was of a high order of musical attainment. The orchestra of two oboes, two horns and strings showed poise and freedom.

Then Dr. Orchard conducted an expressive performance of Elgar's "Enigma" Variations. He had an enthusiastic welcome.

De Falla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain" was a vivid and stirring attraction, with Marjorie Hesse as brilliant solo pianist.

A first performance of his composition, "The Voice of Nature," was conducted by Mr. Alfred Hill. His work is based on ideas inspired by five poems, "The Sacred Mountain," "Shadows," "Isles of Wonder," "The Green Soul" and "The Call of a Bird."

To one listener the work is full of original, captivating musical ideas which lose vitality and interest by being too long drawn out. Mr. Hill and his orchestra are always en rapport and in the work his musical ideas stood out with startling clarity. One had the impression of the idea—apart from the orchestra—coming straight from the composer to the listener. It was an extraordinary experience.

The final number was a cheerful performance of Wagner's Prelude to "The Meistersingers."

On May 7 the New South Wales Conservatorium held a Conversazion in David Jones's Concert Room. The Minister for Education (Mr. D. H. Drummond) issued the invitations and the director (Dr. Bainton) and Mrs. Bainton received the guests.

A musical program by graduates of the Conservatorium included the Brahms Sonata for violin and pianoforte in G major played by Lloyd Davies and Marjorie Hesse; songs by Peter Warlock, Armstrong Gibbs and Roger Quilter sung by Ila Turnbull; Sonata in D (Mozart) played by Dorothy A. Gibbes and Edna Burke; and Dvořák's trio for violin, violoncello and pianoforte in G minor given by Beryl Ault, Kathleen Tuoliz and Olga Krasnik.

The third Celebrity Symphony Concert of the 1936 season was given by the New South Wales Symphony Orchestra in conjunction with the Australian Broadcasting Commission on May 13 in the Sydney Town Hall. Dr. Bainton conducted. Everyone was there to hear the Brahms Concerto in A minor for violin, violoncello and orchestra, Tossy Spivakovsky and Edmund Kurtz, soloists.

It was a lovely expression of the fullness and serenity of the musical spirit of Brahms. Both soloists have matured since their first visit to Sydney as members of the Spivakovsky-Kurtz Trio in 1933.

"Three Heroes," by Howard Carr, a pleasing composition, was placed in a difficult position on the program between the Brahms Double Concerto and Wagner's "Entrance of the Gods Into Valhalla." Mr. Carr conducted.

Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Delius's "Brigg Fair," conducted by Dr. Bainton with an appealing grace which revealed his deep understanding of the Delius genre, and Tchaikovsky's Symphonic Fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini," completed the program.

The Conservatorium Opera School in conjunction with the Conservatorium Students Orchestra presented Mozart's "The Magic Flute" at the Conservatorium, under the conductorship of Florent Hoogstoel, on May 16, 18, 19 and 20. The hall was filled for every performance by a delighted and interested audience. The chorus work was enchanting. Members of the Royal Philharmonic Chorus supported the men's section of the Opera School chorus.

Alfred Urquhart was amusing as Papageno.

The duet with Papagena (Miss Betty Pocock) was decidedly the hit of the evening. Miss Lorna McKean took the part of Pamina. Albert Miller sang the music of Tamino, and Kenneth Hansen was Sarastro.

The settings, under the direction of Guenda Bainton, were suggested, with artistic simplicity, by adroit use of lighting, curtains, a gate and a couple of decorative pillars. The ballets were arranged by Patricia Page.

Soap Suit Loses Again

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—A recent dismissal by Justice Jennings Bailey of the District of Columbia District Court of a suit to compel return to soap manufacturers of $26,000,000 collected through a processing tax on Philippine Island cocoanut oil was affirmed July 1 by the United States Court of Appeals. The court did not rule on constitutionality of the tax, saying the dismissal was justified on other grounds.

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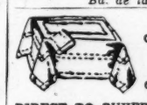

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HOHEWEG 10
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in Switzerland at
Geschwister Ehrhardt
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SWITZERLAND

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Marktgasse 17
Beauty Products
Toilet Requisites

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STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
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KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

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FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
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Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

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SWITZERLAND

INTERLAKEN (Continued)

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RITSCHARD
Marktgasse 12.

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Souvenirs Stationery
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KONDITOREI - TEA ROOM
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MÖBELWERKSTÄTTEN · TAPISSERIE
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SWITZERLAND

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Union of South Africa

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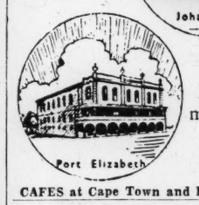
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Union of South Africa

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Union of South Africa

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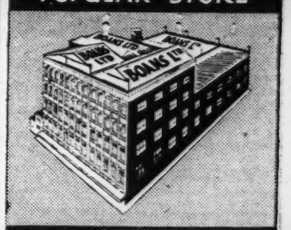
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JAMES SMITH, Ltd.
WELLINGTON

WE DO not render true service to God so long as we obey from fear, and not from love.—GREGORY.

Daily Features

GET rid of the wishing habit, and replace it with the habit of decision and action.—W. E. TOWNE.

Monitor Movie Guide

W. C. Fields Returns to the Screen As Comic Quack With a Carnival

Barbara Stanwyck in "The Bride Walks Out"

And Sudden Death—A dramatic treatise on the undesirability of reckless driving. Randolph Scott, Frances Drake.

Below the Deadline—Underworld mystery of the days when criminals drew a line and defied police to cross it. Cecilia Parker, Russell Hopton, Theodore von Blitz.

The Bride Walks Out—Marital farce with Barbara Stanwyck, Robert Young and Gene Raymond for the principals. High points in the entertainment are provided by Ned Sparks and Helen Broderick.

The First Baby—Two mothers-in-law are opposed in this comedy-drama involving a young couple, with oft-used situations handled with a freshening touch by Lewis Seiler, director. Johnny Downs and Shirley Deane make a pleasant team with Dixie Dunbar as the complication. Jane Darwell, Marjorie Gateson.

High Tension—Trouble hunters for a cable company find plenty when they become rivals for a girl. Brian Donlevy, Glenda Farrel, Norman Foster.

Little Miss Nobody—Two little orphans, played by Jane Withers and Betty Hainey, attain to their dreams of being adopted by a wealthy family. Cheerful family entertainment with laughable pranks by Jane and a contrasting touch of melodrama involving jewel thieves. Harry Carey, Ralph Morgan.

Palm Springs—Daughter of impoverished English nobleman attempts to repair the family fortunes by marrying for money. Sir Guy Standing and E. E. Clive in secondary parts save the entertainment with ripe characterizations. Frances Langford, David Nevin.

Poppy—After a long absence from the screen W. C. Fields cavorts through a grand assemblage of his patented variety of comic distresses as a quack traveling with a carnival, and alternately heroic and foolish in his participation in a long-lost heiress melodrama. First-rate Fields fun. Rochelle Hudson, Richard Cromwell, Lynne Overman.

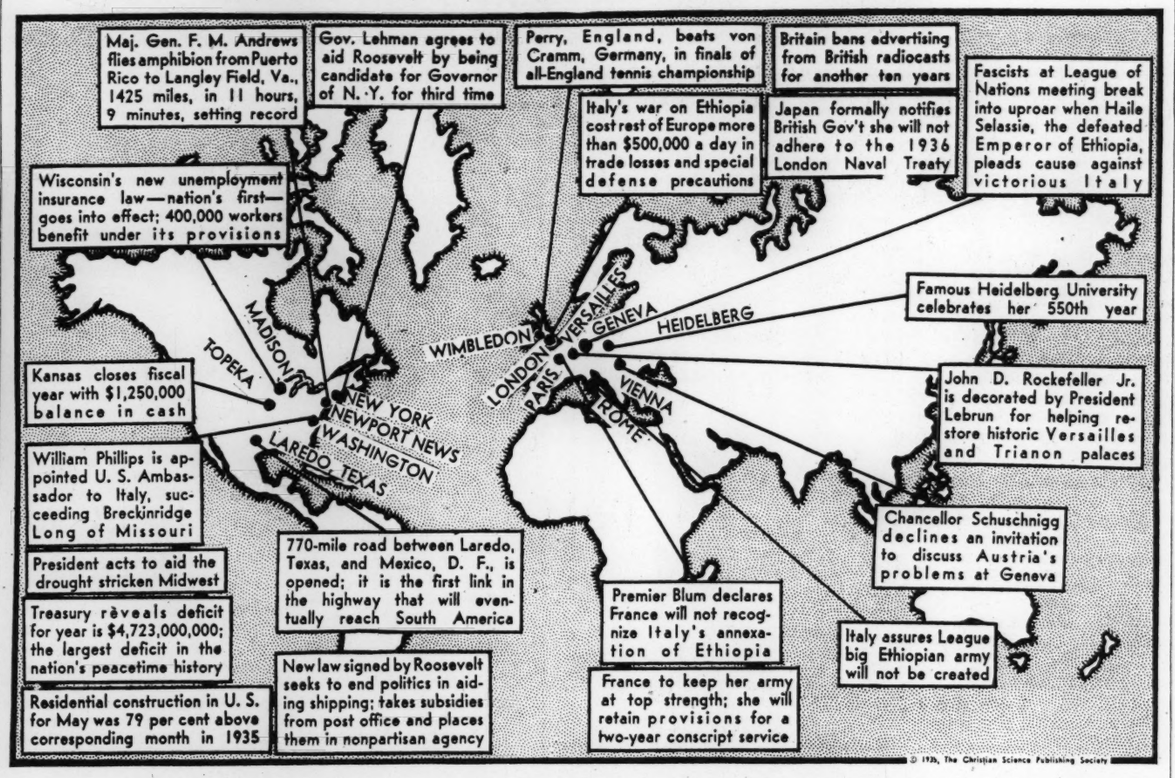
San Francisco—Again the Barbary Coast as setting for a tough melodrama with Clark Gable as a gambler who so fascinates a prima donna (Jeanette MacDonald) that she forsakes opera to sing cheap songs in his honky-tonk. For adults with a taste for raw meat garnished with pastry, and a representation of the great fire for climax. With a strong cast including Spencer Tracy, Jack Holt, Kenneth Harlan, Charles Judels, Ted Healey.

Times Square Playboy—Comedy based on George M. Cohan's play, "The Home Towners." Warren William has the lead and June Travis is seen as a night club entertainer. Barton MacLane.

The White Angel—Kay Francis as "the Lady With a Lamp" who gave up all personal ties to bring comfort to the wounded soldiers in the Crimea and to take nursing in wartime out of the age of barbarism. Ian Hunter, Donald Woods, Nigel Bruce, Donald Crisp, George Curzon, Halliwell Hobbes, Egon Brecher.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Maj. Gen. F. M. Andrews flies amphibion from Puerto Rico to Langley Field, Va., 1425 miles, in 11 hours, 9 minutes, setting record
Gov. Lehman agrees to aid Roosevelt by being candidate for Governor of N. Y. for third time
Perry, England, beats von Cramm, Germany, in finals of all-England tennis championship
Britain bans advertising from British radiocasts for another ten years
Fascists at League of Nations meeting break into uproar when Haile Selassie, the defeated Emperor of Ethiopia, pleads cause against victorious Italy
Italy's war on Ethiopia cost rest of Europe more than $500,000 a day in trade losses and special defense precautions
Japan formally notifies British Gov't she will not adhere to the 1936 London Naval Treaty
Wisconsin's new unemployment insurance law—nation's first—goes into effect; 400,000 workers benefit under its provisions
Famous Heidelberg University celebrates her 550th year
Kansas closes fiscal year with $1,250,000 balance in cash
John D. Rockefeller Jr. is decorated by President Lebrun for helping restore historic Versailles and Trianon palaces
William Phillips is appointed U. S. Ambassador to Italy, succeeding Breckinridge Long of Missouri
Chancellor Schuschnigg declines an invitation to discuss Austria's problems at Geneva
President acts to aid the drought stricken Midwest
770-mile road between Laredo, Texas, and Mexico, D. F., is opened; it is the first link in the highway that will eventually reach South America
Premier Blum declares France will not recognize Italy's annexation of Ethiopia
Italy assures League big Ethiopian army will not be created
Treasury reveals deficit for year is $4,723,000,000; the largest deficit in the nation's peacetime history
New law signed by Roosevelt seeks to end politics in aiding shipping; takes subsidies from post office and places them in nonpartisan agency
France to keep her army at top strength; she will retain provisions for a two-year conscript service
Residential construction in U. S. for May was 79 per cent above corresponding month in 1935
TOPEKA
MADISON
NEW YORK
NEWPORT NEWS
WASHINGTON
LAREDO, TEXAS
WIMBLEDON
LONDON
PARIS
VERSAILLES
GENEVA
HEIDELBERG
VIENNA
ROME

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Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Appreciation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peterborough, N. H.

IN A town where no church of a certain denomination had been established, a group of interested Bible students began to hold informal meetings in a home.

A young man in a near-by town learned of these meetings and attended. After his first meeting he approached the one in whose home the services were being held and said he had rather an unusual contribution that he would like to make toward the services, if she would consent. He then said that he had had some experience in piano tuning, and that he would like to tune the piano as an expression of gratitude for the privilege of attending these meetings. This contribution was lovingly accepted.

On the day he came to do this work, another woman who had heard of his offer, called to know if it would be possible to reach him that day, as a friend of hers needed to have her piano tuned that afternoon, as it was to be used for teaching the next day. The young man was given the job, and has since picked up much work in that town. Thus, his desire to give, of that which he had, has helped to meet his daily needs.

Giving

AND he who gives a child a treat
Makes joy-bells ring in Heaven's street,
And he who gives a child a home
Builds palaces in Kingdom come.
—*Masefield.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abel — Discriminate between this name and the adjective "able"; for in the latter there is no trace of an *e* sound in the second syllable, *ay'-b'l*, whereas the name "Abel" is preferably sounded *Ay'-bel* (*e* clipped-short).

Assimilate—*A-sim'-ih-late* (first *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount, first *i* short, second clipped-short, second *a* long).

This verb has two distinct meanings: one, "to make or be like"; the other, "to absorb or incorporate." Both are still quite evidently akin to the Latin root *similis*, "like," preceded by *ad*, "to."

In the first sense, "assimilate" has been used to mean "to cause to resemble, to conform to—to the point of making one's own." Its finest example is in the harmonizing of two lives so completely that they become like each other both in thought and appearance.

In the second and principal significance today, the word suggests both literally and figuratively the converting of something into a form which may be absorbed and become a very part of one's being. Not alone food and drink, but ideas and ideals, may be assimilated into one's life, and thereafter be a useful and indissoluble part of it.

Communion, Eucharist, Lord's Supper, Sacrament—Although these terms are not uncommonly applied indiscriminately, we might well look into their specific meanings:

"Communion" (Latin *communis*, "in common") suggests both having a share in and giving a share to; it is an expression of the spirit upon which certain communities have been founded—all those believing together, holding things in common; it suggests that readiness to serve which helps us toward the realization of ideal fellowship. When the communion is with the Deity, there is emphasized a spiritual understanding or agreement which draws one up into a feeling of oneness with Him. Such communion, of course, can be achieved only by the pure in heart.

"Eucharist" a shortened form of the Greek *eucharistia*, which was explained in Tyndale's Works as "thankes-geuing." It is commonly employed to designate the observance of the Lord's Supper with the appointed emblems of bread and wine used figuratively or symbolically. Some insight into the true celebration of the occasion may be gained by recalling that the Greek *eucharistia*, "a giving of thanks," is compounded of *eu*, "well," and *charizomai*, "I show favor"—closely related to *chairein*, "to rejoice."

"Lord's Supper" uses literal terms to describe the commemoration of the last solemn supper which Jesus partook of, with his disciples, previous to the crucifixion. Little is connoted by the words except, obviously, the thought of preparation for such an occasion.

"Sacrament" (Latin *sacramentum*, "oath"; from *sacrare*, "to dedicate"—*sacer*, "holy") carries the deep significance of the vows one makes in rededicating oneself anew to the service of God and man.

Conquer—The *n* is sounded as in *ink*.

Immaculate—The new Webster's records the pronunciation of this adjective as *ih-mak'-u-lit* (*i*'s and *a* short, *u* as in *unite*). There are those who contend that a trace of the *a* sound should be retained in the last syllable; and the publishers of Webster's concede this point when the word is used in the deliberate speech of public worship.

The Latin *in*, "not," and *maculare*, "to spot," lie back of our word, the combined form *immaculatus*, "unspotted," being the direct ancestor of "immaculate." We use our word in the sense of "without flaw, fault, or error; undefiled, pure."

Love, lovest (John 21: 15-17)—Although Jesus spoke in Aramaic, the Wayshower is recorded in verses 15 and 16 as using a word for "lovest" which is represented in the Greek by *agapas*. Peter both times replies with a word for "love" represented by *phileo*.

Dr. Scofield notes: "Gr. *phileo*, 'am fond of.' It is a lesser degree of love than *agapas*."

In comparing the two words, the Oxford Companion Bible says:

"1—*Agapao*—to regard with favor, make much of a thing or person, on principle. The cause or ground of No. 2.

"2—*Phileo*—to kiss, to be fond of, having regard to feeling as distinct from principle. The demonstration of No. 1. Hence No. 2 is never used of man's love to God; this is always No. 1."

In verse 17, Jesus himself is recorded as using *phileo*, and Peter for the third time replies with *phileo*. It is evident that the Wayshower was compassionate enough to reach down a hand to Peter after the disciple had failed to express the higher sense of love, which looks beyond person to Principle.

Sacramentum — When a Latin word appears in English context, the "English" pronunciation rather than the "Roman" is preferred by the publishers of Webster's. According to the preference, "sacramentum" would be pronounced *sak-ra-men'-tum* (first *a* as in *sack*, second as in *sofa*, *e* as in *end*, *u* as in *circus*; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

Self-immolation — Regarded as a stronger term than "self-sacrifice," because of the connotation by "self-immolation" of thorough preparation (Latin *immolare*, "to prepare for the sacrifice"—*in*, "upon," *mola*, "meal," which was sprinkled over a sacrifice to make the offering more savory).

Shekinah — *She-ki'-na* (*e* as in *create*, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

This word was used by early writers to rationalize and mitigate some of the suggestions of anthropomorphism encountered in the Bible. It means "the dwelling (of God)," and it was substituted in paraphrases whenever the passage indicated that God in a corporeal form was among the people, instead of an effulgent manifestation of His presence.

Caption Contest

Mrs. H. S. Waterhouse, Akron, Ohio

OF THE 2000 or more captions submitted for the Camera Club picture published on June 19, at least 40 were in agreement on "Perfect love casteth out fear"; more than 20 recorded "Now I lay me down to sleep"; at least 20 were for "The end of a perfect day"; and 15 or more favored "Greater love hath no man."

That many caption writers surely can't be wrong; so after giving these captions the place of honor, we proceed with the 10 which happened to strike our particular fancy.

T... Fulness and Trustworthiness
—A. J. Truex, Trenton, N. J.
—Mrs. Ida M. Shearer, Chicago

Please Go 'Way and Let Us Sleep
—Martin J. Flaherty, East Boston
—Mrs. Daisy R. Staehle, Cairo, Ill.

Protector, Pillow and Pal
—Mrs. Della R. Jones, Kansas City, Mo.

Sleepy Time Pals
—Employees of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Beloit, Wis.

In Their Sleep They Were Not Divided
—Faith W. Libby, Washington

Breathing Spell for the Family
E. S. Miller, Washington

Harmonious Interlude
—Frances A. Saphro, Salt Lake City

Social Security
—George Aubrey Hastings, New York

Thoroughb'ed
—Asa Phelps, Hinsdale, Ill.

The Love That Never Faileth
—Mrs. Charles V. Winn, Pasadena, Calif.

In Lighter Vein

Pie for Breakfast

(A True Story)

A traveling salesman stopped at a small Vermont hotel for breakfast. The waitress asked him what he'd like for his breakfast. "Have you cooked breakfast foods?" he inquired.

"Yes, indeed."

"What kinds have you?"

"Open-face, criss-cross, and kivered—all apple!"

Late

"A nice sort of welcome!" said the father, visiting his son at a boarding school. "I am hardly out of the train when you ask me for money."

"Well, dad, you must admit the train was 20 minutes late."—*Mont real Star.*

Seven Objections

(A True Story)

A Harvard professor went down to Maine to give a lecture on the "Fundamentals of Education," in which he emphasized the "seven objectives of education," as embodied in the report of the N. E. A.

The next morning the local paper bore the startling headline, "Seven Objections to Education"!

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Yard Boxes

MANY homes have no accommodations for the tools and playthings that are used by the home owner, or the children in the yard. One man constructed a large box, mounted it on low wheels, and painted it attractively. He put a good lock on the yard box, and then he displayed the outfit for use in the average yard.

The garden tools could be laid in it, or smaller tools such as trowels, sickles, grass scissors, and dusting powders. Children's small toys could be quickly slipped into the box, and the whole locked up for the night with everything in order about the yard. The box could be placed back of the house, or in some other inconspicuous place, and be kept there if wished. With this box as a sample, he has built many others, at a neat profit.—John L., Davis, Calif.

Brevities

Pastime Scrapbook: Business is generally quiet with the man who keeps quiet about his business.

Los Angeles Times: The old-fashioned woman who used to borrow her neighbor's cook book now has a daughter who borrows her neighbor's can opener.

Florida Times-Union: A dictator believes in free speech—for himself.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: There's a nice problem for arithmeticians in figuring how many sales at the five-and-ten went into Barbara Hutton's purchase of $1,200,000 worth of emeralds.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

THE more difficult puzzle for the week is published today.

XLUXTIXE VGPI VASET, PSZ-QQXE GLPA QGPJZMMT HSGU AS HZW, PIX TAMYXST IAME PIXGS AVL.

2. Letter Division

AQUINCY, Mass., puzzler submits the following problem in letter division. Figures are to be substituted for the letters, and the problem worked out arithmetically. The figures in the order 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0 may be substituted for the letters in a 10-letter word. Perhaps, if you cannot figure this out arithmetically, you might try juggling the 10 letters to form the 10-letter word which would then enable you to solve the puzzle. But try it first arithmetically.

ETOU) CSDERUDC (CDNR
URCOD

OCTCU
ODIRN

NNROD
ICUIR

TURNC
TURNC

3. Letter Changing

A PUZZLING baseball fan from New York City submits this one: Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change PLAY to BALL in 7 moves.

4. A Reducing Exercise

HASTEN! That's your word to reduce by one letter at a time, the remaining letters in their same order spelling a proper word.

5. Rebus

AN AMATEUR puzzler from Minneapolis, Minn., submits the following rebus. It calls for a 4-letter word. But she doesn't get it from us!

G
G

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

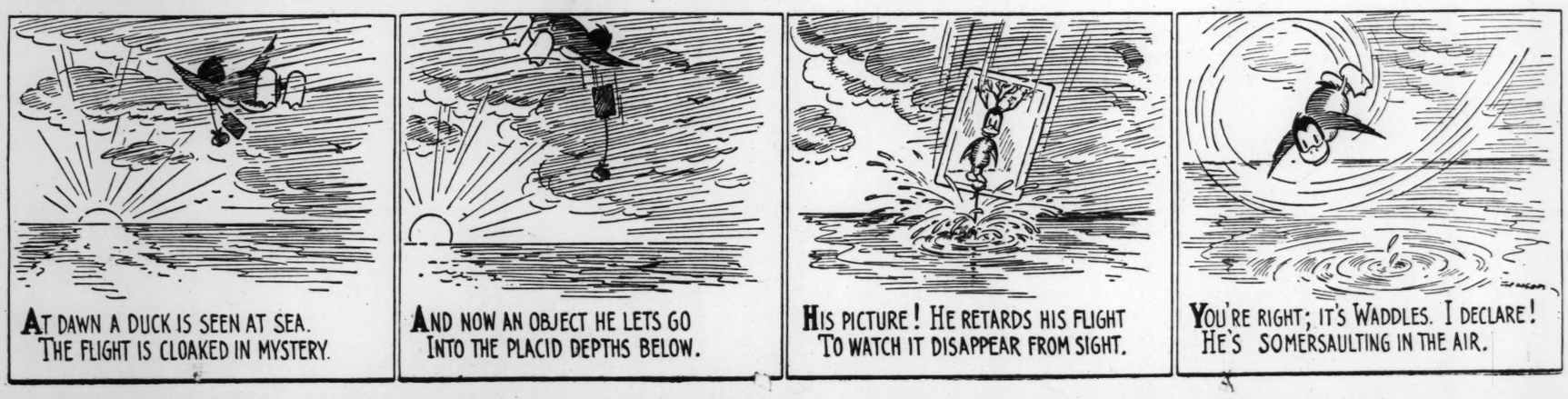
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not Taking Any Chances*

By LE PELLEY

WHERE ARE TUBBY AND BUDDY GOING ?
OH — THEY'VE FOUND A CAVE AND ARE GOING TO EXPLORE AROUND IT !
SHALL WE FOLLOW THEM ?
OH, WE MIGHT AS WELL JUST WATCH THEM —
I SUPPOSE THEY ARE PLAYING PIRATE OR SOMETHING SILLY
OH, YES — THEY THINK THEY ARE GOING TO FIND TREASURE
WELL ... MAYBE WE HAD BETTER GO WITH THEM ! YOU NEVER CAN TELL ABOUT THOSE TWO BOYS ... THEY MIGHT FIND IT ... !

The Adventures of Waddles—*At Last the Photograph Disappears*

By THE HAGERS


AT DAWN A DUCK IS SEEN AT SEA. THE FLIGHT IS CLOAKED IN MYSTERY.
AND NOW AN OBJECT HE LETS GO INTO THE PLACID DEPTHS BELOW.
HIS PICTURE! HE RETARDS HIS FLIGHT TO WATCH IT DISAPPEAR FROM SIGHT.
YOU'RE RIGHT; IT'S WADDLES. I DECLARE! HE'S SOMERSAULTING IN THE AIR.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Modeling

GIVE all players sticks of gum and tell them to chew merrily. While they are chewing, pass around small cards and two toothpicks apiece. Then tell the guests to model the animal named on the card.

Place a time limit of 10 minutes on the modeling. Have each person sign his name to the card on which his model rests. Next, place the cards on the table, but erase the names of the animals. Ask the players to go round and see how many they can identify.

A prize can be given for the one identifying the most models, and another prize for the best model.—Mrs. Marion P., Belmont, Mass.

Fault Finding

THOSE who are habitually employed in finding and displaying faults are unqualified for the work of reformation: because their minds are not only unfurnished with patterns of the fair and good, but by habit they come to take no delight in the contemplation of those things. —*Burke.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Penalizing Trade

AMERICAN action to deny to Australia benefits she might receive under reciprocal trade agreements the United States has made with other countries may be necessary. Under the most-favored-nation clause every reduction in import duties granted one nation is extended to every other which does not discriminate against America.

Washington now declares that Australia's new import licensing plan does discriminate. And it is denying to Australia, as it recently denied to Germany, any privileges that might accrue under the usual operation of the most-favored-nation clause. This kind of a penalty may be the only effective sanction against discrimination. But it is simply matching discrimination against discrimination. It is contrary to the most-favored-nation plan and to the spirit of the whole effort to loosen the shackles economic nationalism has put on trade. Moreover, it penalizes American as well as Australian trade.

It is important in thinking about the subject of trade to keep objectives clearly in mind. The world has been proceeding—consciously or unconsciously—on the theory that trade is a bad thing. This arises from the belief that imports, except of the commodity called gold, are injurious. The barriers raised against imports have blocked exports, which in the long run can only be sold if they can be paid for with imports. The process has cut international trade until the world finds itself in an economic strait jacket.

The reciprocal trade agreements were designed to loosen a few strings in that jacket. They were based on the idea that trade is a good thing, that both sides benefit in the ordinary exchange of goods. Many students of world affairs see in this type of effort the principal hope for easing the economic warfare which is one of the major threats of military strife.

However, in every nation those who produce commodities which might be imported fight to keep the barriers up. They want a monopoly of the home market. This is understandable. But such a monopoly has the same effect as any other—it curtails supplies and raises prices. For the industry concerned it may mean a larger share of the national wealth. For the nation as a whole it means fewer goods, less wealth. But the nation as a whole does not adopt a tariff policy; a log-rolling combination of local interests puts together an accretion of protective subsidies. And when even a mild effort is made to lower the barriers gradually, the political noise stirred up by one group of producers seems to frighten governments.

Thus the Roosevelt Administration has been hearing from farmers and timber interests who do not like the competition of certain cattle and lumber imports which the new reciprocity treaty with Canada permits. The weak tariff plank in the Philadelphia platform reflects Democratic fear of these special interests. Gestures like this toward Australia may be further signs of it. Thus trade is penalized and the fact that an exchange is mutually advantageous is forgotten.

The March of Truth

ANY ordinary schoolchild of today would smile if told that the earth is flat, but it took many centuries for the truth about this question to achieve universal acceptance. Pythagoras and Aristotle might affirm it, but not until the heroic Magellan some 2000 years later had actually sailed around the globe did the multitude believe it was spherical. It is well to remember this when wondering why new ideas sometimes seem slow in unfolding to the general human consciousness.

The encouraging fact is that truths do gain receptive thought much more speedily in this age. Take, for instance, a statement in an article entitled "The New Epoch in Psychical Research," appearing in the July Forum. Basing his affirmation on experiments in "eyeless sight" reported to an international conference held by the British Optical Association last October, the writer of the article, Gerald Heard, says:

> No sense seems to depend more on its organ than does sight. Yet here we must recognize that the organ can be dispensed with and the subject sees.

It is not much more than sixty years ago that Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, wrote:

> Sight, hearing, . . . are eternal. They cannot be lost. Their reality and immortality are in Spirit and understanding, not in matter. (*S. and H.*, p. 486.)

Turn again to Mr. Heard. He writes "Our new humility comes to our aid. We have confessed that mind and body cannot be kept apart and that mind and body are two parts of the same thing." Mrs. Eddy wrote in "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," that: "Mortal mind and body are one."

The Forum article goes on to state "the virus of the common cold, the pneumococci, and many other ordinary and serious infections can be resisted by change of mood . . . It is not, however, enough to say, 'I will not catch cold.' You must feel the impossibility." Half a century ago Mrs. Eddy startled Christendom with the courageous declaration:

> Disease has no intelligence. Unwittingly you sentence yourself to suffer. The understanding of this will enable you to commute this self-sentence, and meet every circumstance with truth. (*S. and H.*, p. 378.) . . . Intelligent matter is an impossibility. (*S. and H.*, p. 409.)

How difficult it was then for the world to accept that statement of truth!

Regarding the universe Mr. Heard refers to "the new conception of it as neither personal nor material but in a measure mental," and affirms "We have to conceive the universe as somehow 'mental,' more truthfully to be thought of as alive than dead."

The conception, of course, is not new to millions, who, since the first edition of Science and Health was published in 1875, have learned that "the universe, including man, is not a result of atomic action, material force or energy; it is not organized dust." And, having declared what it is not, Mrs. Eddy then declared, in no half-way, ambiguous terms but positively:

> The spirituality of the universe is the only fact of creation. (*S. and H.*, p. 471.)

She continues:

> Inspired thought relinquishes a material, sensual, and mortal theory of the universe, and adopts the spiritual and immortal. (*S. and H.*, p. 547.)

At no point does Mrs. Eddy ever "leave the creator out of His own universe" and she knew that the human mind is as unstable and unreliable as the human body.

An ever increasing host throughout the world is learning that only as reliance is placed wholly on the one Mind, God, who "forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases," can there come fulfillment of the vision of the prophet Isaiah, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee."

The Negro's Need

A BIRMINGHAM (Ala.) judge recently stated, "No Negro has ever been brought into my court who had passed the sixth grade in school." Unfortunately too many never get the chance to make any grade adequately. In the summer quarterly number of the American Scholar, Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, characterizes the support given to Negro education in America as "grudging and unfair."

During the financial stress of recent years, several southern states felt compelled to cut educational appropriations to the bone. What this meant to schools for Negro children is indicated in this statement by Mr. Embree:

> The average for all the southern states for which figures are available is an annual expenditure of $12.57 per Negro pupil, as contrasted with $44.31 per white pupil.

The value of school plant and equipment he places in the ratio of $37 per Negro pupil to $157 per pupil in the white schools. "Poorly trained and abominably paid teachers" and shortened school terms complete a doleful picture.

Prejudice used to say that education makes the Negro more susceptible to criminal impulse. The Alabama judge's experience disproves that. Tuskegee and other southern institutions are eloquent testimony of what has been done for the Negro, and also of his desire and ability to absorb education. But even several swallows do not make a summer, and a new generation in the South protests that a few halls of higher learning for its colored population do not make an ideal scholastic system.

Beardless Beefeaters

EDWARD VIII has given his royal permission and the Yeomen of the Guard are busy with razors. Those beards which have bothered officers and men in a beardless age will no longer flutter in the brisk breezes of Britain. The King's grandfather and father both sported a beard, and monarchs' idiosyncrasies must be imitated. Now a clean-shaven ruler wants men about him whose chins are bare.

Issuing this command was not the only precedent broken. King Edward broke another when he didn't take anything off, or add anything to, the picturesque uniform of the famous Bodyguard. Ever since the corps was founded in 1485, when it attended the coronation of Henry VII in old Westminster Abbey, its quaint, ornate Tudor costume has remained about the same. But British monarchs have liked to indulge their sartorial tastes by playing with the costume of the "Beefeaters."

Queen Elizabeth added the ruff to the royal red tunic. The Stuarts took it off and replaced it with fancy lace. Queen Anne wouldn't have either ruff or lace. When the Georges reigned they put back the ruff and it has since remained. It was very natural, too, that the dressy Charles—both First and Second—replaced the Guard's round, flat headgear with plumed hats. Now the flat ones are back.

But those beards—one suspects that Queen Victoria, regally insistent on beards for army men, would not have been amused.

Brilliant Failure

Book News of the Day

JOHN LORD CARTERET, afterward Earl Granville, might well serve as the text of a sermon on the vanity of human reputation. Chesterfield called him "the greatest head in England, taking all for all," and Walpole thought him the greatest genius he had ever met. His bitterest enemies would never have doubted that his name would go down to posterity as one of the most famous Englishmen of his age. Yet the next generation had almost forgotten him; and today he is remembered only by historians.

Nor does there seem any reason why it should be otherwise. Mr. Baring Pemberton's CARTERET: THE BRILLIANT FAILURE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. (London and New York: Longmans. 12s. 6d. $5) is a pleasant, scholarly account of his career. But one cannot avoid a suspicion that his choice of subject was dictated partly by the fact that it would have been impossible to find anyone else of anything like Carteret's eminence in his own day whose biography had only once before been attempted. It is one of Mr. Pemberton's merits that he is too much of a scholar to assign a disproportionate importance to his hero. He would only claim to have filled a tiny niche. That he has done remarkably well.

* * *

The period—the second quarter of the eighteenth century—is frankly an unattractive one. The late Leslie Stephen once wrote that nobody could be expected to understand why England was fighting in the war of the Austrian Succession unless he had just been crammed for an examination. Carteret's official career—it was prematurely cut short by Walpole in 1744—was concerned mainly with British foreign policy, first as a diplomatic envoy to Sweden, then as Secretary of State for the Southern Department (for the responsible direction of British foreign affairs at this period was, by an odd arrangement, subject to a territorial partition between northern and southern Europe).

The motives of the latter appointment appear to have been twofold. The South Sea Bubble had shattered the reputation of so many statesmen that the field had been considerably narrowed; and Carteret's unusual linguistic gifts made him particularly suitable as an adviser to a king who knew no English. George II was, as is well known, the last King of England to suffer from this disability. Carteret was a faithful "king's man"; and the policy he pursued—the persistent weakening of the French power—was perhaps a Hanoverian rather than an English policy. It was quickly reversed after his fall.

* * *

His intimacy with George II, with whom he traveled much on the Continent, seems to provide the key to the rapid decline of his prestige. He belonged to an age which was now almost past—the age when all power and all patronage were vested in the person of the King. In the technique of royal diplomacy, Carteret was more skilled than any of his contemporaries. He was more honest than most of them. For the business of buying and selling votes, which was now just becoming the staple of English politics, was bound up with the growth of an effective, if corrupt, system of representative government.

Representative government was something of which Carteret never seems to have had any conception. There is no evidence that he rejected it as impolitic or immoral. He simply assumed the supremacy of the royal power; and no other form of government ever really penetrated his consciousness. After his dismissal he held for many years the dignified sinecure of the Presidency of the Council. But the new generation meant nothing to him; and it took its revenge by effacing him from its own memory and that of its successors.

E. H. C.

"... But He Can't Make Him Drink"

The Gazette Sets Off a Firecracker

ON THE walls of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce in Richmond hangs a newspaper containing the greatest "scoop" in all the history of journalism. That paper is the Williamsburg *Virginia Gazette* of July 26, 1776, the first journal in the world to publish the Declaration of Independence. The *Virginia Gazette* is still printed in the historic town that John D. Rockefeller Jr. is restoring to colonial quaintness, but it is safe to say that never again will the ancient *Gazette* publish so momentous a statement as it issued on that July day 160 years ago.

Perhaps Thomas Jefferson himself suggested the publication to the Williamsburg editor; for Jefferson was at one time financially interested in the *Gazette*. Perhaps, too, he showed to that editor the original draft of the Declaration—Jefferson's very own draft, unaltered by the hand of Benjamin Franklin. Certainly almost all the other journals then issued in America had the advantage over the *Gazette* in the matter of nearness to Independence Hall.

The Philadelphia papers could have reprinted the Declaration possibly on July 5, certainly on July 6, the day the first official copies came from the press in that city. The newspapers of New York and Connecticut could easily have printed it on July 7, and those of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and Maryland on July 8. But the editors, sadly lacking a "nose for news," gave the event scant notice. Even the *Pennsylvania Journal and Advertiser*, published twice a week in Philadelphia, allotted to it on July 4 only three lines, squeezed in between two advertisements:

> This day the Continental Congress declared the United Colonies free and independent States.

That was an historical scene in the rickety shop of the *Virginia Gazette*—the editor, publisher, typesetter, printer, all in one, laboriously setting by hand the type of the three columns comprising the front page of his paper—setting up the first newspaper copy of the Declaration in all the world—then cautiously placing the "form" into the little press, carefully pulling down the lever that pressed the paper against that form, and then inspecting the most important front-page article that any man ever read.

But this was not the first time that the little Williamsburg sheet had printed announcements of incalculable historical value. Founded in 1736, it had been in the "thick" of things political since its beginning; it was in the very heart of the section that was producing national leaders of imperishable fame—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and a host of others. Undoubtedly it was in this same tiny *Virginia Gazette* that Jefferson read in June, 1776, a statement which he was to transform into one of the sentences of the Declaration. It was the reprint of the Bill of Rights adopted by the Virginia House of Burgesses on June 12, and the lines were these:

> All men are by nature free and independent and have certain inherent rights of which . . . they cannot by any compact deprive or divest their posterity, namely the enjoyment of life, liberty . . . and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

The genius of Jefferson glorified the thought into these words:

> We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

A committee to draft a document proclaiming independence was named, and its chairman, Jefferson, retired to his rooms in the house of a German bricklayer at the corner of Seventh and Market Streets, Philadelphia, to write the paper that was to move the world. Before him were the Bill of Rights that had appeared in the *Virginia Gazette*, and some statements he had composed to be placed in the proposed new Virginia Constitution. Four foolscap pages—that was all he wrote; but what a part those four pages have played in the affairs of mankind!

CARL HOLLIDAY

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Building a Peace Department

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

President Eliot of Harvard, in his notable address at our first National Peace Congress in 1907, presided over by Andrew Carnegie, emphasized a duty which intervening time has accentuated. He dwelt on the fact that the cost of wars to a great extent sprang from the misunderstandings of circumstances and misconceptions of national characteristics and motives of people. He declared that the joint removal of such misunderstandings was the duty of all nations. He showed how the world's newspapers in their wonderful organization pointed the way to the means to this end. He said:

> If we would extend the co-operative mode of action, so that there might be in every capital of the world in every port where exports and imports of two or more nations are continually exchanged, in every great frontier town and every great center of distinction an impartial, intelligent expert agent for international publicity, reporting steadily, an effective security would be provided for international peace.

Plainly, in a rational world, this should be the duty of the United States State Department, which, as Edward Everett Hale once said, should be called a peace department, since our department dealing with military matters is unhappily called a war department. Under the direction of such men as John Hay, Elihu Root, Charles E. Hughes and Cordell Hull it has, indeed, been, so far as possible, a peace department. Yet, its meager appropriations is only $17,000,000—one third of the cost of one of the proposed, short-lived, new battleships.

Kirby Page, one of our ablest American thinkers on international matters, has estimated what could be done with $100,000,000 for peace: A department of peace and an adequate staff; ten regional offices in the states with a strong force; forty foreign offices with five agents each; an editor-in-chief of publications and an adequate staff; the free circulation of 1,000,000 copies of peace booklets annually; the production of twenty peace moving pictures every year; the free distribution of fifty selected books on international relations to 20,000 libraries; the support of 10,000 American students in foreign universities and of 10,000 foreign students in ours. There were further important provisions. The total sum would be less than the cost of the proposed two battleships, which Admiral Sims feels would be no help toward our security.

Can this proposal fail to stir any thoughtful American taxpayer or voter in a time like this when we seem on "the verge of the abyss"? Cordell Hull, head of our State Department, and probably the most calm and far-sighted statesman in Washington, is doing much for the improvement of our international trade What might it not mean if he could throw his strong influence toward carrying out a great proposal like that above outlined? While the most talked-of causes of war are economical, the deep, underlying causes are ethical and psychical. Statesmen and voters who know nothing of psychology fly in the face of fate when they forget this.

LUCIA AMES MEAD

Brookline, Mass.

Interdependence

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The celebration of the Fourth of July is gradually taking on a new meaning, its importance has gone beyond the point where it can be contained by fleeting displays of fireworks and flowery, impassioned oratory. It has grown from mere national importance to international significance, for people of Great Britain, Denmark, Hungary, Germany and many other countries have engaged, in various degrees, in this celebration. Prof. Robert E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology once said that "the American has been wrong in his inherited belief that liberty and freedom are rights to be enjoyed instead of privileges to be earned," and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler put this thought of "priveleges to be earned" to practice when he told the American Society in London that "we are living in a new kind of world which calls on every independent nation to unite today in a new declaration of interdependence."

Individual resistance to narrowing nationalism which is evidenced by rabid flag-waving patriotics and fiery speech making will aid the cause of real "interdependence."

Winthrop, Mass. ROBERT HALLETT

Bullfighting at the Centennial

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter by Katherine Mayo of Bedford Hills, N. Y., recently published in a contemporary newspaper, read as follows:

> We are told that one of the attractions at the coming Texas Centennial is to be a bullfight. Will every one of your readers who resents that prospect do his or her conscience justice by writing a few clear words to His Excellency the Governor of Texas, at Austin, Texas, expressing that view? The purpose of the centennial entertainment committee is, naturally to please. If enough potential visitors take the trouble to show them that in this they are on the wrong track, the horror may be canceled.

Immediate and organized action will, without doubt, reveal to the minds of those in charge the fact that people of today are reaching out toward higher forms of entertainment, and that such an event would not serve to please, but would, to the contrary, stand as a blot on the ideals of their State.

PHYLLIS LATIONS HANSON

Worcester, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Changing China

By Randall Gould

CHINA'S capital city is changing in physical externals and in inner feeling; changing almost faster than the eye or the mind can follow, unless one is to take up residence there permanently as a constantly increasing number of foreigners are doing.

As a generalization it may be said that the national crisis is strengthening in Nanking, and in the country at large, a trend toward military domination in both government and thought. But in Nanking, unlike other capitals, this seems tempered by a certain grace of Chinese age-old sanity not prevailing in places where crisis has encouraged similar trend without a similar leavening factor. At any rate the sum of the changes in Nanking certainly does not coincide with the notion that China is a nation already considerably more than half defeated by the modern world.

There is a tremendous amount of new building. Some of the structures are for the National Government, and it is significant that they are almost all of the type which combines modern materials with ancient Chinese basic design, notably the curved and sweeping tile roof in a variety of green and other lovely glazes. These buildings are ultramodern inside, with plenty of light, suitable heating and ventilation fittings, but with the Chinese note always predominating where this can be done without clashing with utility. Others of the buildings are for new Chinese and foreign residents, and there we find a great diversity of style but mostly on various foreign patterns.

* * *

Nanking's inward changes are varied but interlinked. There is a sense of growing pride in the achievements of the National Government, yet a sense of stern realities to be faced and defeats to be accounted for in due course. The nation is regarded as progressing on some fronts and as going backward on others. No effort is made in any quarter to minimize the gravity of the position brought about by the loss of Manchuria and the taking over of North China by Japanese influence, but neither is there any hysteria.

There is bitterness in the hearts of those in charge of the government's destinies. That fact is immediately apparent. They feel a crisis with Japan is approaching, but they are not in haste to provoke it. This has been interpreted in many quarters as an indication that the Nationalist leaders are "pro-Japanese," but few who know the Chinese at all well feel that there is any really pro-Japanese Chinese on earth. There have been plenty of Chinese who have shrugged, taken Japanese gold, and served Japan for lack of a better way out of a dilemma. There are some in that category today. But it is hard to believe that there is any active service of Japan in China's capital at this time. The atmosphere of the city bespeaks something very different, in unmistakable terms.

* * *

Government officials along with everyone else have "physical training" thrice a week and everyone knows this is military drill. The education is general in nature but it is specific in its effect—the creation of a feeling of potent mass action. Unquestionably the effect of this constantly spreading and intensifying military work for a whole people ordinarily pacific in nature is, with the stress of an acknowledged national emergency behind it, creating a new philosophy for the people of China.

When one is confronted with a situation of this sort, wherein an apparently unscrupulous neighbor seems intent on rending one's whole life and property asunder, there are but two courses—to face extinction, or to fight. Put bluntly, China is preparing to fight. This may not mean a fight in military terms, of course, but the Chinese are working hard to prepare so that they will not be caught unprepared militarily, economically, or in any other sense. They are handicapped by the fact that their preparations are being made during a state of already prevailing hostilities of several kinds, but they are used to rough treatment and they prefer to regard present events as nothing out of the ordinary. They distinguish clearly between all that has happened and some sort of definite crisis which they believe to be coming, and which will be clear to all when it arrives. At the time of crisis they feel China will surprise the world by proving herself ready and able to carve out her own salvation and take her deserved place as an independent, major-scale state.

Mirror of World Opinion

Take a Tip From Me!

I'M a sports writer, not a betting tout. So vicious and insidious is the race track gambling mania that some of the stupider of the constituency seem to think that all sports writers are merely tipsters supposed to advise them in advance so they can bet a few dollars on a pretty sure thing.

I'm not in that category and refuse to be put in that category. I express an opinion occasionally. Sadly enough, it's often wrong. But at least it's honest. Nobody is invited, nor expected to bet on it. I don't bet myself. If anybody else is dumb enough to, they at least should be honest enough to take the responsibility themselves and not try to horse any of it onto me.—*(Bill Cunningham in the Boston Post)*